

We'll all go to the Fair and have a good time.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

The grounds are in fine condition just like a nice park

**GOOD RACES EACH DAY**

Music by Richmond Military Band

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Government to Push Standard Oil Cases—Million Dollar Fire—President has Vacation.**

**GOVERNMENT TO PUSH STANDARD OIL CASE:**—It has been announced by Attorney General Bonaparte that every effort would be made to secure a revision of the recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the case of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. Two courses were open to Mr. Bonaparte, one to apply for a rehearing, the other, another trial. He chose the rehearing and is going to ask for a revision of the decision of Judge Landis.

**MILLION DOLLAR FIRE:**—The Burlington elevators "E" and "F" in Chicago were destroyed by fire Monday. The fire was so hot that the flames could not get closer than a block from it. The total loss estimated is \$1,000,000.

**PRESIDENT HAS VACATION:**—President Roosevelt spent Thursday at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, without a single caller. Such a day he has not spent since he has been away from the White House. Gen. Wright called Friday to discuss several subjects among which was the condition in the Canal zone.

**TAFT BACK IN VIRGINIA:**—Judge Taft and party reached Hot Springs, Va. at 10:30 o'clock Thursday. The trip was made without incident. Frank Hitchcock and Arthur Vorya are to be the first important visitors. Judge Taft will address the Virginia Bar Association which meets there this week. His speech will be non-political.

**GREAT FIRE IN CANADA:**—About one hundred and fifty people have perished in the great fires that are sweeping Elk Valley River in Canada. For the past month forest fires have been raging in the mountains of Elk River Valley. About 6,000 people are homeless and about \$5,000,000 worth of property is gone. Female and Coal Creek have been completely destroyed.

**CONSERVATIVES WIN:**—The voters of Cuba have recently given the Conservatives a victory in all parts of Cuba. The Conservatives were overthrown in 1906 by Liberals which bought the American intervention. The victory seems to be an international joke played on the defeated party of 1906.

**FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED:**—Four negroes were taken from the Russellville jail Saturday morning and

hanged just outside of town. The negroes had attempted to prevent the arrest of Rufus Browder, a negro who shot and killed J. E. Cunningham, a prominent young farmer. The negroes are said to have belonged to a secret society who congregated to conspire against the whites. The mob consisted of about 300 masked men who, after hanging the men gave warning to the rest to break up their lodges. None of the mob have been identified.

### BEREA FAIR

The Berea Fair which began this morning is expected to be a crowning success. It will continue three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The premiums are better this year than usual and the accommodations are better also. Passenger rates are given on all railroads for a considerable distance. Absolutely good order is guaranteed and everybody is expected to have a nice time. The Berea Fair is getting better each year under the management of C. C. Rhodes, President.

### ACCIDENTLY KILLED

The many friends in Berea and throughout Eastern Kentucky of the Holliday family of Perry County, Ky., will be greatly grieved to learn of the death last Saturday of Mr. E. H. Holliday, the father of G. D. Holliday of Berea, who was killed near his home by being thrown from a wagon in a runaway. Mr. Holliday was one of the leaders of his community and his constant friendliness to all, his hard work, his great ability and his steadfast stand for what he believed to be best for the people won him a circle of friends such as few men could boast. His death will be a great loss, not only in his immediate neighborhood but among the hundreds elsewhere who have learned to love and trust him. He leaves a wife, nine boys and two daughters to mourn his death. He was buried in the old Holliday cemetery in Perry County.

### Invited to the Wedding.

Two dearest friends were chatting away merrily in the boudoir of one of their dearest friends. When the latest gossip had been exchanged, Mabel said to Amy:

"My dear, what do you think? I received an invitation to Mr. Baskerville's wedding yesterday."

"Did you?" replied Amy in evident surprise. "I wonder why he didn't send me one, and I wonder who has taken enough pity on the freak to consent to be his wife. Do, please, tell me that."

"Well, it was I that he invited to his wedding. I am sure that we both shall be delighted to see you, although it is to be a very quiet affair. I'll send you an invitation."—Detroit Free Press.

### TAFT'S ALL RIGHT

This is the campaign slogan which came to the lips of everybody when they read the Republican candidate's speech of acceptance of the nomination last week, and it is one which will swell in volume thru the campaign. His speech alone, even without the long and fine record which Mr. Taft has made as a public servant is enough to prove that he is fully worthy of the great office for which he is a candidate, and that speech will be the strongest kind of weapon in the hands of Republican orators during the coming months.

The issues of the campaign could not be more clearly stated than in the words Mr. Taft uses. The question which is agitating the whole country is that of the regulation of the great trusts and industrial combinations which have grown to such size and won such power that to some they seem to threaten the liberty of our institutions, while at the same time they have contributed largely to the prosperity of which we have had so much in the last few years. The abuses of their power are admitted by all, and no one denies the need of some kind of reform. What shall this reform be? This is the issue. In other words, shall we go on with Mr. Roosevelt's reforms, or try another brand prepared by Mr. Bryan. Bryan says his are the best, and are the real thing that is necessary to follow up what Roosevelt has done. Are they? Roosevelt thinks not. Following are the words in which Mr. Taft answers that question, and they show clearly the difference between the two plans, and prove that Taft and not Bryan is the man to carry on Roosevelt's great work.

"The Democratic platform," Taft says, "does not propose to destroy the plants of the trusts physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to involve the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil." In another place he says: "The chief difference between the Republican and Democratic platforms is the difference which has heretofore been seen between the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and those advocated by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts to conduct their business in a lawful manner and secure the benefits of their operation and the maintenance of the prosperity of the country of which they are an important part; while Mr. Bryan would extirpate and destroy the entire business in order to stamp out the evils which they have practiced."

This is a fair statement of the difference between the Republican and Democratic plans, and now that it has been shown so clearly, there can be no doubt as to which the people will choose.

The other most important part of Mr. Taft's speech is that which tells what he will plan to do if elected. He says that the chief duty of the next administration will be to provide machinery for the enforcement of the new laws which have already been passed or approved by the people, so that obedience to them will become necessary. It is well known that the failure of the corporations and trusts to obey the laws which are now on the statute books is one of the most serious evils of the day, and that there is no machinery which will work either easily or well to make them come to time. The people and Congress have pretty well determined the principles according to which business may now be done, but the laws are not enforced, and what is more, it is almost impossible to enforce them, and entirely impossible to do more than make a few prominent examples of the biggest lawbreakers. Means of making the lawbreakers come to time, Mr. Taft says, are the great need, and these it will be his plan and duty to provide. He goes into some detail as to the ways which he will take to do this, and there will doubtless be some discussion of the suggestions he makes, which are to numerous and too complicated to be reviewed here.

But this problem being stated, there is no doubt that there is no man living more able than Mr. Taft to carry on the work. His great ability as a lawyer, and his long experience in public work, have given him a training for this difficult and important work such as probably no man in this country, not even Roosevelt, enjoys. Contrasted to his ability and training Mr. Bryan's lack of experience shows plainly. On the one hand we have a man who knows thoroughly the business he will be called on to do—on the other a man who does not.

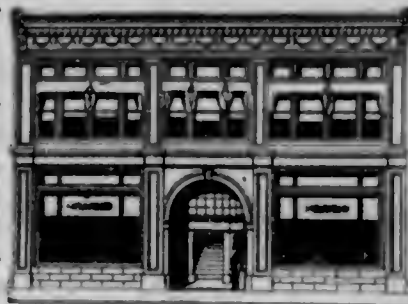
One other thing about Mr. Taft needs to be discussed. His enemies are saying that when he is elected he will do as Roosevelt says, and that no matter where Roosevelt is, the latter will really be the head of the government. They say that Mr. Taft has no opinions of his own, and is, in fact, only "Roosevelt's shadow." Is this true, and if true, how bad a fault is it?

In the first place it is not true. Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt have worked together, and Mr. Taft believed the things he is now saying and said them long before Mr. Roosevelt thought of having him in the Cabinet. It was largely because of his belief in them that he was chosen as an assistant to the President. The two men have agreed together on many of the things that either of them has done and Mr. Taft is standing for his own opinions just as much as for Roosevelt's.

But if he were simply Roosevelt's shadow what better recommendation could he have? Roosevelt's policies have become the principles of the republican party, or rather Roosevelt has been the man who has put together into solid shape the principles which the Republican party has adopted. His administration has been approved by the people of the country, and the whole discussion of this campaign is as to how those policies can best be carried on. No man would be fit to represent the Republican party who did not believe in them, and no man would be fit to be a Republican president who did not intend to carry them on and complete the work Mr. Roosevelt has started. If Mr. Taft were Roosevelt right over again, the country would be all the more pleased with him.

Taft is all right. He is all right because he is the candidate of the Republican party which intends, not to destroy wealth, but to manage it so that it can do no harm and the greatest good, he is all right because he knows what is necessary to carry out this plan, he is all right because he has the ability and training to enable him to do it in the wisest way, he is all right because he believes in what he is standing for, he is all right because the people are behind him and he is going to win.

You bet, Taft's all right.



Berea Bank and Trust Co.,  
BEREA, KY.

### Business System

is as necessary to the individual farmer, salaried man or small business man as to the great railroad or manufacturing plant.

A checking account here will help you to systematize your business, to get ahead by buying better and managing better, as men always do when they get a bank account and the incentive it carries with it, to watch the dollars more carefully. We invite your account.

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## IN OUR OWN STATE

**Mysterious Cavern—New Paper—Willson Determined.**

**MYSTERIOUS CAVERN:**—A deep cavern heretofore unknown to the outside world is said to have been discovered in Edmondson County. It is possibly the most wonderful cavern in the world. The mouth is narrow, about 25 feet wide, the floor slopes downward about twenty-five degrees, and after going down, down, about 1,000 feet deep and about three miles into the earth, you suddenly come to a waterfall that blocks the way. The water falls to unknown depths as not the slightest sound of the falling can be heard. A visit to this cavern is very trying on the nerves and takes a very brave heart to make the visit.

**NEW PAPER:**—Arrangements have been made for the starting of a weekly paper in London about August 20, by the veteran editor, John Pearl. The new paper will be Democratic. It is reported that a commodious building will be erected especially for the new paper. Several prominent Democrats in Laurel County are interested. Mr. Pearl purchased most of his machinery from the Berea News Company.

**WILLSON DETERMINED:**—Gov. Willson received a letter from Vice-President Rawn of the Illinois Cen-

tral Railroad, stating that immediately following the burning of the three depots, he received word that if the troops were not removed off the right away that more destruction would follow. Vice-president asked Gov. Willson to move them off, and the governor in reply told him that he would not move them if that was the most suitable place for them. He said he wanted the soldiers where they could best perform their duties. It has been rumored that an effort will be made to "freeze out" the soldiers in the tobacco district.

### ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Dr. Geo. A. Hubbell, former professor in Berea College and professor of Sociology and Economics at Transylvania University, Lexington, has been granted a leave of one year's absence to go to New York City for some special sociology work. An article in the Lexington Herald says, "During his stay in Lexington Dr. Hubbell has made a large number of friends, and especially among the students at the University, who will regret much to learn of his year's absence. Under his direction the first class in Kentucky Sociology in the history of the State was organized last spring. In the college life he has been a leader in the faculty and among the students. Dr. Hubbell is a member of a number of educational societies, and is particularly admired as a man who does things."

**RESOLVED THAT YOU WILL BE TAKEN OFF YOUR FEET WHEN YOU SEE THE BARGAINS WE NOW OFFER. BUSTER BROWN**

Copyright 1906 by the Buster Brown Co. Chicago 77 TAKEN OFF YOUR FEET.

A "BAR"-GAIN MEANS A GAIN FOR YOU. IF YOU HAVE NOTICED OUR FRONT DOOR YOU HAVE SEEN MANY PEOPLE GOING AWAY WITH BIG FAT BUNDLES UNDER THEIR ARMS. THIS MEANS THAT THEY FIND THINGS IN OUR STORE THEY WOULD RATHER HAVE THAN THEIR MONEY, AND IT MEANS THAT THOSE WHO COME TO OUR STORE FIND THAT WE BACK UP WITH OUR GOODS WHAT WE SAY ON PAPER. SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE NOW ON. COME AND SEE.

**COYLE & HAYES**  
You Pay Less—Or Get More

**The Madison County Fair**  
Fair Grounds & Richmond, Ky.  
**AUGUST 18, 19, 20 AND 21, 1908**  
**FOUR GREAT DAYS**  
Liberal Premiums      Fine Music      Floral Hall  
**\$115.00 Driving Wagon Given Away**

On the first day of the Fair the holder of each 50 cent admission ticket, or each two 25 cent admission tickets will be entitled to a guess on the total paid attendance at the Madison County Fair on Tuesday and Wednesday, the first two days of the fair. To the party guessing the exact paid attendance or the closest to the exact paid attendance of both days will be awarded a Runabout, rubber tire, strictly high-class and valued at \$115.00. Only those who pay for tickets the first day will be given a guess free, the announcement of the winner will be made at three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, August 21.

Don't fail to attend the Fair that day. Splendid program, guessing on the Driving Wagon should be inducement enough. Remember the Fair dates:

**Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday**  
**August 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1908**



# BOB HAMPTON of PLACER

By RANDALL PARRISH AUTHOR OF "WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING" "MY LADY OF THE NORTH" "HISTORIC ILLINOIS, ETC."



## SYNOPSIS.

A detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry from Fort Belknap, trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who produces himself as the name of Hampton, also kills the post trader, and his daughter, Gillis, and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege. Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains. A company of the Seventh Cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find them. Hampton and the girl step at the miners' home in Glendale, Mrs. Duffy, proprietress. Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon, Naida the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him. Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glendale. Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glendale to teach in the first school. Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at the miners' home in Glendale. Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux. Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer. Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the Lieutenant that his attentions to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Lieut. Slavin received government messages for him. Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida. Brant interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an extrover in the Seventh Cavalry. It is Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before last convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant. Hampton attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust. Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Mob attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves. Mob lights fire to burn them out. Brant tells Naida that he loves her. She tells him there is an insurmountable barrier between them, but that she does not fully understand it. Brant and his troop rescue Hampton and Mason from the fire set by the mob. Brant carries the unconscious gambler through the lines of fire. Hampton is taken to the hotel and Naida comes to nurse him.

## CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

The Rev. Mr. Wynkoop always felt serenely confident of an uninterrupted welcome upon Sunday evenings after service, while the other nights of the week were evenly apportioned between the two more ardent aspirants.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings the Miners' Retreat was a scene of wild hilarity, for it was then that Mr. Moffat was known to be comfortably seated in the Herndon parlor, relating gruesome tales of wild mountain adventure which paled the cheeks of his fair and entranced listener. Then on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, when Mr. McNeill rode gallantly in on his yellow bronco, bedecked in all the picturesque paraphernalia of the boundless plains, revolver swinging at thigh, his wild sombrero shading his dare-devil eyes, the front of the gay Occidental blazed with lights and became crowded to the doors with enthusiastic herders drinking deep to the success of their representative.

It is no more than simple justice to the fair Phoebe to state that she was, as her aunt expressed it, "in a dreadful state of mind." Between these two picturesque and typical knights of plain and mountains she vibrated, unable to make deliberate choice. While laboring in this state of indecision late one Wednesday night Moffat tramped heavily into the Miners' Retreat and called Long Pete Lumley over into a deserted corner of the bar-room.

"Well, Jack," the latter began expectantly, "hey ye rally got the clinch on that cowboy at last, hey?"

"Dern it all, Pete, I'm blamed if I know; leastwise, I ain't got no sure prove-up. I tell ye that girl's just about the toughest piece o' rock I ever had any special call to assay. Ye see it's this way. She's got some dern down east notion that she's got ter be rescued, an' borne away in the arms of her hero like they do in them pesky novels the Kid's allers readin', and so I reckon I've got ter rescue her!"

"Rescue her from what, Jack?"

"Well, ye see, Pete, maybe I'm partly to blame. I've worter been enter-tainin' her nights with some stories 'egardin' road agents an' things o' that sort, while, so fur, as I kin learn, chet blame chump of a McNeill hes been fillin' her up scandalous with injuns; until she's plum got 'em on the brain. And now, I reckon as how it's got ter be injuns."

"What's got ter be injuns?"

"Why that outfit what runs off with her, of course. I reckon you fellers will stand in all right ter help pull me out o' this hole?"

Long Pete nodded.

"Well, Pete, this is 'bout what's got ter be done, es near es I kin figger it out. You pick out maybe half a dozen good fellers who kin keep their mouths shut an' make injuns out of 'em. Then you lay fer her, say 'bout next Wednesday, out in them Carter woods, when she's comin' home from school. I'll

kinder naturally happen 'long by accident 'bout the head o' the gulf, an' jump in an' rescue her. Sabe?"

Lumley gazed at his companion with eyes expressive of admiration. "By the thunder, if you haven't got a cocoanut on ye, Jack! Lord, but that ought to get her a flyin'! Any shootin'?"

"Sure!" Moffat's face exhibited a faint smile at these words of praise. "It wouldn't be no great shuck of a rescue without, an' this hes got ter be the real thing. Only, I reckon, ye better shoot high, so that 'wont be no hurt done."

When the two gentlemen parted a few moments later the conspiracy was fully hatched, all preliminaries perfected and the gallant rescue of Miss Spencer assured. Indeed, there is some reason now to believe that this desirable result was reached doubly certain, for as Moffat moved slowly past the Occidental on his way home a person attired in chaps and sombrero, and greatly resembling McNeill, was in the back room, breasting some final instructions to a few bosom friends.

"Now don't—eh—any o' you fellers—eh—go as' forget the place. Jump in—eh—lively, just 'fore she—eh—gits ter the thick bunch—eh—underbrush, whar' the trail arter—eh—drops down inter the ravine. An' you chumps wanner—eh—git—yourselves up so she can't pipe any of ye off—eh—in this yere—eh—road-agent act. I tell ye, after what that—eh—Moffat's



"Miss Spencer—Phoebe—it is only I, Mr. Wynkoop."

bin a-pumpin' inter her, she's just got ter be—eh—rescued, an' in blame good style, er—eh—it ain't no go."

"Oh, you rest easy 'bout all that, Bill," chimed in Sandy Winn, his black eyes dancing in anticipation of coming fun. "We'll git up the ornariest outfit what ever hit the pike."

The long shadows of the late afternoon were slowly falling across the gloomy Carter woods, while the red sun sank lower behind old Bull mountain. Rev. Howard Wynkoop, who for more than an hour past had been vainly dangleing a fishing line above the dancing waters of Clear creek, now reclined dreamily on the soft turf of the high bank, his eyes fixed upon the distant sky line. His thoughts were on the foxy hair and animated face of the fair Miss Spencer, who he momentarily expected would round the edge of the hill, and so deeply did he become sunk in blissful reflection as to be totally oblivious to everything but her approach.

Just above his secret resting place, where the great woods deepen, and the gloomy shadows lie darkly all through the long afternoons, a small party of hideously painted savages skulked silently in ambush. Suddenly to their strained ears was borne the sound of horses' hoofs; and then, all at once, a woman's voice rang out in a single shrill, startled cry.

"What is up?" questioned the leading savage, hoarsely. "Is he a-doin' this little job all by himself?"

"Dunno," answered the fellow next him, flipping his quirt manacly; "but I reckon as how it's her as a-squealed, an' we'd better be gittin' in ter hev our share o' the fun."

The "chief," with an oath of disgust, dashed forward and his hand surged after. Just below—hoi, and nearly 50 feet away, a half-score of roughly

clad, heavily bearded men were clustered in the center of the trail, two of their number lifting the unconscious form of a fainting woman upon a horse.

"Cervera's gang, by gosh!" panted the leading savage. "How did they git yere?"

"You he! She's up agin the real thing," ejaculated a voice beside him. "Let's ride 'em off the earth! Whoop!"

With wild yells to awaken fresh courage the whole band plunged headlong down the sharp decline, striking the surprised "road agents" with a force and suddenness which sent half of them sprawling. Revolvers flashed, oaths and shouts rang out freely, men clinched each other, striking savage blows. Lumley grasped the leader of the other party by the hair, and endeavored to beat him over the head with his revolver butt. Even as he uplifted his hand to strike the man's beard fell off and the two fierce combatants paused as though thunder-struck.

"Hold on yere, hoy!" yelled Lumley. "This yere is some blame joke. These fellers is Bill McNeill's gang."

"By the thunder! If it ain't Pete Lumley," ejaculated the other. "What did ye hit me fer, ye lone-legged minn' jacksass?"

The explanation was never uttered. Out from the surrounding gloom of underbrush a hatless, disheveled individual on foot suddenly dashed into the center of that hesitating ring of horsemen. With skillful twist of his foot he sent a dismounted road agent spinning over backward and managed to wrench a revolver from his hand. There was a blaze of red flame, a cloud of smoke, six sharp reports, and a wild stampede of frantic horsemen.

Then Rev. Howard Wynkoop flung the empty gun disdainfully down into the dirt, stepped directly across the motionless outstretched body, and knelt humbly beside a slender, white-robed figure lying close against the fringe of bushes. Tenderly he lifted the fair head to his throbbing bosom and gazed directly down into the white, unconscious face. Even as he looked her eyes unclosed, her body trembling within his arms.

"Have no fear," he implored, reading terror in the expression of her

line. Now he realized that he was to be a part of this chosen fighting force and his heart responded to the summons as to a huge call in battle.

Instantly the little camp was astir, the men feeling the enthusiasm of their officers. With preparations well in hand, Brant's thoughts veered once again toward Naida. He rode down to the Herndon house with grave face and sober thought. He recalled long the plainly furnished room into which Mrs. Herndon ushered him to await the girl's appearance—the formal look of the old-fashioned hair-cloth furniture, the prim striped paper on the walls, the green shades at the windows, the clean rag carpet on the floor. The very stiffness chilled him, left him ill at ease. Then he heard the rustle of Naida's skirt and turned to meet her. She was pale from her weeks of nursing, and agitated for fear of what this unexpected call might portend. Yet to his thought she appeared calm, her manner restrained. Nor could anything be kinder than her first greeting, the frankly extended hand, the words expressive of welcome.

"Mr. Wynkoop informed me a few minutes ago that you had at last received your orders for the north," she said, her lips slightly trembling. "I wondered if you would leave without a word of farewell."

He bowed low. "I do not understand how you could doubt, for I have shown my deep interest in you even from the first. If I have lately seemed to avoid you, it has only been because I believed you wished it so."

There was an embarrassing pause, as though neither knew how to get through the interview.

"No doubt you are rejoiced to be sent on active service again," she said, at last.

"Yes, both as a soldier and as a man, Miss Naida. I am glad to get into the field again with my regiment, to do my duty under the flag, and I am equally rejoiced to have something occur which will lead to divert my thoughts. I had not intended to say anything of this kind, but now that I am with you I simply cannot restrain the words. This past month has been, I believe, the hardest I have ever been compelled to live through. You simply mystify me so that I alternately hope and despair. Your methods are cruel."

"Mine?" and she gazed at him with parted lips. "Lieut. Brant, what can you mean? What is it I have done?"

"It may have been only play to you and no easily forgotten," he went on, bitterly. "But that is a dangerous game, very certain to hurt some one. Miss Naida, your face, your eyes, even your lips almost continually tell me one thing; your words another. I know not which to trust. I never meet you except to go away baffled and bewildered."

"You wish to know the truth?"

"Ay, and for all time! Are you false or true? Coquette or woman? Do you simply play with hearts for idle amusement or is there some true purpose ruling your actions?"

She looked directly at him, her hands clasped, her breath almost sobbing between the parted lips. At first she could not speak. "Oh, you hurt me so," she faltered at last. "I did not suppose you could ever think that. I—I did not mean it, oh, truly I did not mean it! You forget how young I am; how very little I know of the world and its ways. Perhaps I have not even realized how deeply I carest you were, have deceived myself into believing you were merely amusing yourself with me. Why, indeed, should I think otherwise?"

"I love you," he said, with simple honesty. "I seek you for my wife."

She started at these frankly spoken words, her hands partially concealing her face, her form trembling. "Oh, I wish you hadn't said that! It is not because I doubt you any longer; not that I fail to appreciate all you offer me. But it is so hard to appear ungrateful, to give nothing in return for so vast a gift."

"Then it is true that you do not love me?"

The blood flamed suddenly up into her face, but there was no lowering of the eyes, no shrinking back. She was too honest to play the coward before him.

"I shall not attempt to deceive you," she said, with a slow impressiveness instantly carrying conviction. "This has already progressed so far that I now owe you complete frankness. Donald Brant, now and always, living or dead, married or single, wherever life may take us, I shall love you."

Their eyes were meeting, but she held up her hand to restrain him from the one step forward.

"No, no; I have confessed the truth; I have opened freely to you the great secret of my heart. With it you must be content to leave me. There is nothing more that I can give you absolutely nothing. I can never be your wife; I hope, for your sake and mine, that we never meet again."

Brant stood like a statue, his face grown white. He did not let the least doubt her full meaning of renunciation.

"You will, at least, tell me why?" It was all that would come to his dry lips.

She sank back upon the sofa as though the strength had suddenly deserted her body. Her eyes shaded by an uplifted hand.

"I cannot tell you. I have no words no courage. You will learn some day from others, and so thankful that I loved you well enough to resist temptation. But the reason cannot come to you from my lips."

He leaned forward, half kneeling, at her feet, and he permitted him to clasp her hands within both his own. "Tell me, at least, this—is it some one else? Is it Hampton?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# RUSTY CANS RUIN FLAVOR AND QUALITY OF THE MILK

A Great Handicap to the Cheesemaker—By George A. Olson, Asst. in Agricultural Chemistry, Wisconsin University.

Milk comes in contact with iron in the form of rusty cans or poorly tinned utensils in practically all creameries. The quality of the milk will to a large extent depend upon the condition of utensils into which the milk is poured, kept, and finally hauled to the factory. The degree of influence of iron on milk will depend largely upon the temperature of the milk, the length of time kept in the cans, and the amount of exposed surface.

It is not necessary to describe here the American milk can, and especially the cheaper ones; if not the first time, surely the second or third time these cans are used, one will find places where they have been dented in. As the number of indentations increases the tin begins to crack, leaving fissures or threads for milk and water, and acid. Often this thin layer of tin does not cover all of the iron, thus leaving microscopically small surfaces of iron exposed which also become the sources of damage by water and acid. Under such conditions the tin peels or falls off, and it is then only a short time before the cans become unfit for use.

The accompanying illustration shows a wagon load of cans which were in a poor condition, and from which milk was accepted. This load is



Wagon Load of Factory Cans in Actual Use. Nearly all of These Are Unfit and Should Be Rejected.

only an example of several equally bad, if not worse. The same conditions were found to exist at several factories. The creamery to which the above load was delivered did not receive milk on Sundays, and the quantity of milk brought in on Monday was generally twice as large as on any of the other days, and consequently required twice the number of cans. Among the large number of cans required for Monday's shipment, there were naturally more poor ones. In our other illustration is shown two of the cans which were used for Monday's lot of milk. One of these cans had been used for 13 years and when closely examined contained no less than 40 soldered holes, some of which were covered with lead patches over two inches in diameter.

Of course this is an extreme type



Cans Like the Three Shown Above Have a Deleterious Effect Upon Milk for Cheesemaking.

of poor cans. Milk kept over night in cans of this kind when treated with rennet would require in some instances as much as 40 minutes longer to coagulate than milk kept in good ones.

By using cans of the type illustrated it is possible to accept from patrons milk which really has developed more than two-tenths per cent. acid which cannot be revealed by either the Mann or Farrington alkaline tablet test, owing to the neutralization of the acid by the iron.

The unsanitary conditions that still exist at some Wisconsin factories at the present time are largely due to the use of unclean utensils, such as starter cans, iron pipes for conductors, whey tanks, etc. Where such conditions exist at the factory, it is not surprising that the patrons also become negligent. The management of cheese factories and creameries should first of all see that their operator is a good,

reliable man, who will practice cleanliness above all other things. Then the management should see that all utensils used by factory and patrons are in first-class condition, i. e., with no exposed iron in vats, rusty cans, etc., since gentleness and cleanliness in all dairy methods would be ineffectual if poorly tinned or rusty cans, etc., were used.

The operator should not hesitate to refuse milk which is hauled in poorly tinned or rusty cans, for in addition to the retarding influence of the iron on rennet action, and the neutralization of the acid by the iron, there are also produced taints or off flavors.

Competition among creameries, cheese factories and city milk supplies has indirectly resulted in making patrons more careless. This practice leads the indifferent milk producer in to bad habits and discourages the tidy and progressive ones. If milk or cream was bought on its merits, then the palustrious patron would be encouraged and would lead the careless one to better efforts. It is too often the case, however, that the same price is paid for all milk or cream, whether good or bad. If milk is to be bought on its merits it would be necessary to have co-operation between creameries, cheese factories and city milk dealers, for then only will such a system be

## GROWING CALVES ON SKIM MILK

By Prof. Haecker, Minnesota.

For growing calves I consider separator skim milk at least equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when the latter is fed. There is nothing in butter fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Nutrient can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal which contains from 30 to 35 per cent. oil. When the calf is dropped I let it suck once and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning I give it no feed until the following morning. This is done so the calf will be hungry and will drink milk without the finger. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking. A small calf gets three pints and a large calf four pints. This I continue for one week. Then for one week I give whole milk half and skim milk half, twice a day, giving only from three to four pints. The third week I feed all separator skim milk, adding a teaspoonful of ground flax. I gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal so that by the end of the fourth month the calf is receiving a heaping teaspoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early cut alfalfa and whole oats or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts. The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk, which should be from 95 to 100 degrees F.

Begin Small.—Any successful business is the result of a healthy growth. By this is meant the beginner should start in a small way and grow into greater things. The poultry business is no exception to this rule. Only those who begin in a small way and then grow, ever succeed. The poultry history of the country is filled with failures of those who thought they could begin with a ten thousand capital plant and make it pay as large a percentage as the farmer who has only 100 hens.



## TAFT IS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

DAY SETS HIGH-WATER MARK FOR FUTURE PRESIDENTIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

### HE RECEIVES PLAUDITS OF ADMIRING FRIENDS

Who Vied With Those Who Came From Afar In Paying Tribute to Him From Dawn Until Festivities Ended In Blaze of Pyrotechnics.

Cincinnati, July 29.—Announcing his high resolve to continue the policies of the administration of President Roosevelt, if elected to succeed him, William Howard Taft, Tuesday formally accepted the nomination of the Republican party as its candidate and took into his hands the standard of leadership.

In the history of political parties in America there never was a similar duty discharged under more auspicious and inspiring circumstances. The city of the nominee's birth honored itself in honoring him by making the occasion both brilliant and imposing. Partisan politics was effaced by civic pride, and for this particular function the dividing lines of political feeling were buried from sight beneath the garlands of courtesy.

Dressed in holiday attire, the Queen of the West was a generous hostess to all who came bearing their homage to her distinguished son. Graybeards whose recollection of these ceremonies goes back for decades declare that for public spirit, for munificence of display and for numbers, that of Tuesday easily exceeds those that have gone before.

If his fellow-citizens were kind to him nature was nonetheless gracious. The clouds that overhung the city for days were banished by the storm of the preceding night. With them went the torturing humidity that attended their stay, and in the place of both discomforts came sunshine and breezes that made life endurable to the throngs that densely packed the thoroughfares that led to the now historic porch on quiet, decorous Pike street.

Throughout the event hive of industry the holiday spirit reigned. Work was laid aside for the hour while merchant, artisan and clerk went out to join in the general tribute to one of their number who had been honored in so great a measure in the nation. From the hour that the thunder of the guns and the bursting of bombs ushered in the day of public rejoicing until the midnight bell cleared the streets and the tired crowds went homeward, success attended the consummation of the program laid out with so much care.

Impressiveness marked the greater functions of the day. The first of these was the raising of the American flag upon the staff in the garden of the Taft homestead, which is to denote the presence or absence of the candidate. Encircling the staff were the Yale and Woodward schoolmates.

Presented, after a beautifully worded invocation by Bishop David H. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal church, by Judge Jacob H. Brownwell as the gift of home friends, it was received by Charles P. Taft on behalf of his brother. In his remarks there were sentiments that caused the audience to repeatedly cheer him for their utterance.

Equally inspiring was the visit in a body of the survivors of the civil war, officers and men, to pay their respects to the nominee. At their head was a life and drum corps of gray-haired soldiers, veterans of many a march and charge. On the right of the line was the Loyal Legion, as a guard of honor. The first squad of four was a distinguished one, being composed of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, son of the great commander; Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., retired, Gen. Thompson and Gen. Thompson.

Laying aside his purpose to remain indoors until summoned to meet the members of the notification committee, Judge Taft came down upon the lawn and met the hailing and hobbling line, bowing to the tattered battle flags that were carried south beyond the Ohio by Cincinnati regiments when he was a lad on the shady streets of Mt. Auburn. With more elastic step came swinging down the street the youthful veterans of the Spanish war and the sons of veterans of the civil war. To these he gave a general greeting from beneath the marquee at the entrance to the grounds.

The climax of the day was reached when at the bella vista, sounding upon the members of the national committee and their brethren of the notification committee raised themselves upon the broad veranda, and Senator Warner, dignified and impressive, stood up to deliver his message from the party to the candidate and to await his response.

The ceremony ended, the nominee took his wife's arm, and together they proceeded to the gate, where, with Senators Warner and Gen. Grant, they reviewed the parade of honor.

The finale was the gorgeous pyrotechnical display at night in Eden park and along the shores of the Ohio. Attended by his brilliant escort of distinguished men Judge Taft, the nominee, entered the chartered steamer and viewed the beautiful scene from a favored place upon the deck. It was well toward midnight when the day of festivities came to an end.

## USE ALCOHOL WITH POLISH.

Housewife Discovers That It Aids in Cleaning Silver.

"It may not be manners to discuss your hostess," said one of the guests after an elaborate luncheon, "but did you ever see such silver? Mine was actually greasy! Such carelessness is disgraceful."

"Silver is hard to keep bright," murmured the woman who hated unkind criticism.

"Nonsense, it isn't, and if it were, that is no excuse. Think how Carolyn's silver shone at her dinner, and she only keeps one mold. I asked her how she did it, and she said it was by mixing her silver polish with alcohol instead of water. You rub it up in the usual way, but the mixture gives a much more brilliant look."

"When she takes it out of the bags, even after weeks stored away, all she need do is to give most of the pieces a rub or two with a piece of roughened cloth."

"She rinses the parts of the flat silver that go in the mouth with boiling water after using the chemicals, as sometimes it gives a queer taste."

"That silver last night could never be cleaned once a week, even much less given a special holiday shine. If the butler was too lazy to see that the silver was polished, at least he should have given it a bull in hot washing soda and water to cut the grease and make it look clean."

### APRICOT SOUFFLE IS GOOD.

Easily Put Together After the Puree Has Been Prepared.

Half a pint of apricot puree, half a cupful of cream, three whites of eggs, 1/4 tablespoonful syrup from the apricots, two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, a squeeze of lemon juice, three drops of red coloring. Prepare the puree by rubbing either canned or bottled apricots through a fine sieve. Use a little of the syrup along with the apricots and do not make the puree too thick. Dissolve the gelatin in two tablespoonfuls of the syrup and strain it into the puree. Add the sugar, lemon juice and coloring. Beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth and whip the cream. Stir these lightly into the apricot mixture, and when beginning to set, pour all into a wetted mold and keep in a cool place until firm. When wanted, turn out on a glass or china dish. This pudding may be made more ornamental by decorating the top of the mold with a little sweet jelly and a few pieces of apricot before pouring in the mixture. Or the apricot mixture may be set in a ring mold and whipped cream piled in the center when it is turned out.



Newspapers may be used to pad the ironing board just as well as an old blanket or muslin.

Soap well applied to drawer slides will keep the drawers in furniture and closets from sticking.

If you will varnish your linoleum about every three months it will last much longer than without the coats of varnish.

When washing floors or cleaning windows always put a few drops of paraffine in the water and it will keep away flies, moths and other insects.

The skin from a boiled ham will be more easily removed if as soon as being taken from the boiling liquor the ham be plunged into cold water for a moment.

To mend hemstitching cover the space of the worn hemstitching with insertion and stitch both edges on to trim cloth and it will then be as good as new and even prettier.

Hair brushes should be washed, if possible, every day. The best plan is to keep two in use at the same time. Unless a clean brush is used the hair loses the bright, glossy look that it should have.

Cheese may be kept from going moldy by wrapping it in a cloth dipped in vinegar and wrung nearly dry. Cover the cloth with a wrapper of paper and keep in a cool place.

### A Cooling Drink.

Among the most refreshing of summer drinks is pineapple lemonade. To the juice of four lemons allow a large pineapple, finely grated, a pound of sugar and a pint of water.

Boil the sugar and water together to a thin syrup, skimming well. Mix the pulp of the pineapple and the lemon juice in a bowl, add the syrup and set on the ice to cool and ripen for several hours.

When ready to serve, pour into the mixture a quart of ice water and pour into tall, thin glasses.

If preferred, a charge water can be used instead of the plain water.

### Veal Cups with Macaroni.

If veal or mutton is left over in scant quantities for a meal, boil sufficient macaroni to double the amount and put through the food chopper, using coarse cutter. Season highly with salt, pepper, onion juice and chopped parsley, and to each pint add a well beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of good gravy. Pack into buttered cups, steam for half an hour, and serve with tomato or brown sauce.

### Currant Dessert.

One box of red currants, one box of red raspberries, and two quarts of water boiled to a pulp, then strain, add one small cupful of fine sugar, previously soaked in cold water for 15 minutes, boil until clear, sweeten to taste, eat cold with milk or cream.

## SAUL TRIES TO KILL DAVID

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 16, 1908  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

SCRIPTURE TEXT.—1 Samuel 18:6-16. Memory verses, 14-16. GOLDEN TEXT.—"The Lord God is a sun and shield." (Psalm 124:8.) TIMES.—B. C. 1062 (Canaan), soon after the victory over Goliath. PLACE.—The capital, probably at Gibeon, five or six miles north of Jerusalem.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. David's victory over Goliath had secured for him a position of honor and influence which affected his whole life.

1. It led to the blessed friendship which bound together the hearts of David and Jonathan "as with hooks of steel" (vs. 14).

2. It led to David's advancement to the head of the army, and his training in the arts of war, for the defense of his country (v. 5).

3. It led to his long and difficult training in dealing with men of all kinds, to self-control and wisdom. This is put last in the story, because of its connection with Saul, which requires considerable detail (vs. 6-9).

V. 9. "And Saul eyed David." "Kept his eye on David." In suspicion and dislike.—Int. Crit. Com. We often speak of jealousy as "the green-eyed monster," and no emotions show themselves more unmistakably in the eye. Envy and Jealousy. 1. They are most unhappy vices. Of all the passions jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages.—Colton, in Lacon.

2. They are the fruit of selfishness, of making self one's god, one's supreme object of love. 3. The cure of jealousy is to seek first the kingdom of God, and test everything, not by its effect on ourselves, but by its power to aid or to hinder God's kingdom. He that does this will rejoice in its coming, even though it be through others. So John said of Jesus, "He must increase, but I must decrease."

4. Therefore overcome evil with good; overcome it in its very beginnings, for there is nothing which grows so rapidly. V. 10. "The evil spirit from God came upon Saul," made use of this rivalry which opens wide the door for such influences, and all evil passions of the king find easy expression. "And he prophesied," that is he went through the frenzies and terrible struggles and convulsions which characterized a certain form of prophesying among the heathen (very different from anything done by the Biblical prophets).

An eye-witness, in describing the Egyptian derishes, says of the devotees that "some while in agony, some swoon, some are in fits, while still with foaming lips they strive to murmur the praise of Allah."—Gordon Tunnish.

It survives among the fakirs of India and sheiks, or derishes, of Mohammedanism. They "rave" (margin of v. 1), they foam, and throw themselves into many an unnatural posture. They become dangerous, not only to others, but also to themselves when so frenzied; still, lookers-on regard them as performing religious exercises or prophesying.—Silvers, Mount Lebanon, Syria.

First Attempt to Murder David, v. 11. "Saul cast the javelin," or short spear. Twice did David escape by his agility.

Second Attempt to Kill David, v. 13. Saul sent David away and made him a colonel of a regiment.

Ostensibly, to promote David, and conquer the king's enemies. Really that David might be slain by the Philistines.

The result was to bring out David's virtues more conspicuously. After this Saul tried to make David disaffected, by refusing to keep his promise to make him his son-in-law; and again through the love of his daughter for David.

A Hero in Trial.—Vs. 14-16. (1.) V. 14. "David behaved himself wisely," prudently, skillfully, with all the wisdom of goodness and love. There was no treachery in him. He learned self-control and grew in wisdom and knowledge and grace.

(2.) One of the sources of this wisdom was in his singleness of heart, his devotion to right and duty at any cost, absolute unselfishness.

"The wisest course in time of danger is to do faithfully our daily duty, and leave our case with God."

(3.) "And the Lord was with him." The Lord is with everyone as far as he is willing to receive him, and yields to his guidance. All past experience in serving and loving God, every act of faithfulness and love, every good habit formed, every victory over selfishness, every sincere prayer, every act of consecration to God, in all the past life, is a preparation for receiving and using the presence of God. The better instruments we become, the more perfectly can we and will we be guided by our Heavenly Father, into all truth, into the wisest actions, into the fullest life.

(4.) When we are wise and faithful and the Lord is with us, then all things, all trials, all difficulties, all sorrows, all opportunities, all influences, good or bad, are compelled to work together for good.

(5.) V. 16. "All Israel and Judah loved David." "And this was preparing the way for a successful reign when the time came. David was a man, not a conceiver, went among the people as one of them. The power to win love is one of God's greatest gifts. But only the loving, the unselfish, the pure in heart and purpose, can wield it in the fullness of its glory and power."

## CROPS GROW WITHOUT RAIN.

How the Syrian Peasant Makes Use of the Moist Subsoil.

In Syria and Palestine from the beginning of April until October there is practically no rain, yet in July the fields teem with a vigorous growth of watermelons, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., all flourishing without artificial watering, although at that time no rain has fallen for many weeks.

In fact the Syrian peasant, from the moment his seed has been sown, prays that no rain may fall. During the period of growth of a crop the surface of the soil to a depth of six or eight inches is perfectly dry and loose. Below this surface layer will be found moist soil, in which the roots extend and grow vigorously. In this moist subsoil plants continue to grow until late autumn. When the crop is removed in the autumn the rains commence and the land is plowed after each heavy rain as soon as the soil begins to dry.

Two primary objects are kept in view in plowing—to furnish a favorable surface for taking up all the water and to prevent its upward evaporation from the subsoil. The great point is to keep the upper six inches of soil perfectly loose and friable, so that the moisture from below is not drawn upward and lost in evaporation, but does not ascend higher than the compact subsoil that is not broken up by the plow. For this reason the plowing is shallow, averaging from four to six inches in depth.

When the time for sowing the seed arrives the land is plowed to a depth of about six inches and the seed is sown from an arrangement attached to the plow, falls on the damp subsoil and is covered by the soil closing over behind the plowshare. From this time the upper stratum of loose soil prevents the escape of moisture upward beyond the wet subsoil on which the seeds rest and into which their roots after the process of germination spread.

### A Luxury of War.

What we consider the simple necessities of our habitual daily life, in other circumstances rise to the height of much valued luxuries. Who would think of being especially grateful for a pair of dry stockings, or even of considering the subject? Yet the very thought of such an article roused the envy of a whole company of soldiers. Mr. Putnam mentions the incident in his "History of the Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts Regiment."

After marching all day in the rain, I took off my soaked hoggans and wet socks and put on a clean, dry pair of stockings. All the boys began to call out:

"Where did you get those?" "Ain't you putting on style for a soldier?"

"Look here, fellows! The sergeant's got dry socks."

"You ain't putting on airs, are you?" "Home-made, eh?"

This last question I answered.

"Yes, boys, these are home-made. My old mother knit them, God bless her! I've carried them right here in the lining of my vest, one on each side, heels front, toes to shoulder, see? Now, if you fellows want to know just how uncomfortable you are, feel of that!"

The stockings were handed round, stroked like a cat, rubbed on cheeks, admired and envied.—Youth's Companion.

### Great Soldiers as Students.

Grant was graduated in the class of 1843 at West Point—number 21 in a class of 39. Gen. William F. Franklin graduated at the head of the class. It may be interesting in this connection to note how other great generals stood in their class. Sherman stood number 6 among 42 graduates; Sheridan, number 34 in a class of 42; Virginian Thomas, number 12 among 42 classmates; Meade, number 19 in a class of 55; Hooker, number 29 among 50 comrades; Stonewall Jackson, number 17 in a class of 50; Longstreet of Georgia, number 60 in a class of 62, and Hancock, number 18 among 25 graduates.

### Danced on Gold Dust.

The great dancing expert, My Faney, who is doing the Moss & Stoll tour, has danced on gold dust.

"When stirring with Charles Godfrey's company in Western Australia," she told me, "no sand was procurable for my dance, so the people in the place said they would get me some gold dust, and accordingly they brought quite a quantity of the precious stuff along, and I found that it answered the purpose very well. I reckon that was about the queerest use gold has ever been put to. Of course, it was mixed with quartz, but when I put it in water I could see the gold grains shining ever so prettily."—Pearson's Weekly.

### The Acid Test.

"When a young man proposes you should always be careful and test his love," cautioned the conservative chaperon.

"But I go one better, auntie," twittered the pretty summer girl. "Do you see this tiny bottle?"

"Yes. Does it contain perfume?" "No; it contains acid. I test the engagement ring."

### His Aim.

"Wright appears to be a very conscientious fellow."

"Yes, he is trying to live up to the old proverb."

"Which says—"

"Wright wrongs nobody."—Houston Post.

# 1855 Berea College 1908

## FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.  
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.  
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

### Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00. Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Spring term is March 26, 1908.

The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

### That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



## JUDGE FAULKNER

Judge Faulkner of the 27th Judicial District has Addressed the Following Open Letter to the Republican County Committeemen in His District.

Barbourville, Ky., July 23, 1908.  
Dear Sir:— I shall be a candidate for renomination as Judge of the Twenty-Seventh Judicial District of Kentucky. I write you to state my preference as to the time and manner of selecting that candidate. I think it should be by primary election, in order that every member of our party should have an equal voice in the selection of that candidate, and that it should be at such time as that every member of the party may have a fair opportunity to be present at the polls. May I suggest that the Committee, acting for the best interests of the whole party, fix the time at, say from September 1 to September 15, 1909. I offer the following reasons for this suggestion and I think they should have weight in determining the time of the primary election:

(a) The primary should not be called this fall because it would likely interfere more or less with the regular election; and we are all interested in seeing that nothing is done that will in anywise interfere with that election or draw any of the party support from the same. Not only this, but we should keep ourselves in such shape as that we can give all our energies toward party success this fall.

(b) After that will come from time to time, the several county primary elections in the different counties in this district. All these should be settled fairly by the people without being in anywise mixed up with the primary in the Judicial District. I think we may assume that all the county primaries will be held in the first four or five months, —at least within the first six months of the year 1909,—some of them earlier perhaps. In any event there will be plenty of time for these county primaries before any absolute necessity arises for the district primary. Moreover we have a precedent for this action in the last two Judicial primaries held in the Judicial District.

(c) There is another reason which I think ought to weigh something in determining this matter. The Circuit Courts in the District come, one right after the other, beginning the second Monday in September, 1908 and continuing until the second Monday in July 1909. The work in the District is such that it leaves no time for vacation,—not even for the holidays. All the extra time gained, in any, by reason of fifth Mondays or by reason of the lessening work in Clay and Jackson, is needed in Knox and Laurel Counties and more. So it is that if the primary is called in the fall, winter or spring, I shall have one of three options; either not to run, (and I take it neither the party nor the Committee will have any desire to force me to this) or to continue holding my Courts and leave my campaign, if any, to take care of myself; or to turn over my Court to a special Judge or Judges. I would be at a disadvantage in any event. The same thing will be true in a lesser degree, with Mr. Lewis, if he shall be a candidate, as I hear he will be, but the Commonwealth's business in the District will leave him much free time which I will not have.

Now, if the primary shall be held about the first of September, 1909, or a little later, I can have my entire summer's vacation, beginning the second Monday in July, in which to make my campaign, without taking any time out of my Courts. I may pay to you frankly that I should like to have a reasonable time to discuss the many questions to be raised concerning this office and the policies pursued by me and the reasons therefor, without taking time from the public service. I believe this to be the best interests of all the people of the District and our party as well. I am exceedingly anxious to bring this about and that is my only purpose in writing to you. I think you will agree with me that I have taken no hand whatever in the selection of the Committee, assuming as I did, that the party would make a wise selection in any event and that anyone selected by the party would be satisfactory to me. I now ask of you, and through you, of the party, only this, that I may have a fair chance to present my claims for renomination, with as little detriment to the work of the Courts as is possible. This can be done without affecting or interfering the rights of any person whatever. It will give ample time after primary for the most thorough campaign by the successful candidate. I believe that the great majority of our party, as well as the citizens in Court and the bar will join with me in this request. It will greatly disturb and disarrange the business of the Courts and public service generally in the District if the primary must be held and the campaign made while the Courts are in session. I am

Very truly yours,  
H. C. Faulkner.

## AWAY FROM HOME

I dreamed of home while asleep last night,  
Of my wife and children so sweet;  
My heart beat glad responsive to song,  
Glad words and pattering little feet.

How happy I was with baby in my arms,  
Sweet, bright, and fair as could be;  
I went to the door to breathe the fresh air  
Which filled the whole valley like a sea.

I looked on the meadows, broad lying around,  
All fringed by the summer green trees  
I heard the spring Robins singing their songs,  
I heard the soft hum of the bees.

The apple tree boughs, close gathered around,  
Each twig was laden with bloom;  
They bowed in the breezes their beauty to show,  
And gave life to the air of perfume.

Thus surrounded with blessings so rich and so fair  
To a poor earthly mortal like me,  
It seemed not a wait could burden my breast,  
My mind from each care would be free.

O moving mortals, how prone to unrest!

How wandering are your brains!  
But yet it is so and yet it must be  
So long as life and this earth remain,  
From near by pleasures, as one sometimes wills.

I turned my restless eye;  
To view the hills beyond the dales,  
Which seemed not very high.

And as I looked and looked again  
The hills they golden grew;  
Beneath the slanting sun's red rays  
All damp with evening dew.

The babe I held within my arms,  
It grew to be a man;  
Who stood beside his father now,  
And held his aged hand.  
O magic touch of time so fleet,  
What means this change to us?  
While deep within our breasts we heard  
The silent answer thus:

"This change takes place to show that life  
From spring and summer passed;  
And hark! 'Prepare! Make haste! At once!  
From transient life, to last!'"

Midst scenes like this, I stood aghast,  
While shadows gathered 'round;  
To show that death is much like this while buried,  
While buried in the ground.

Then came a blast of music sweet,  
It filled me with surprise;  
The hills and dales at once grew bright  
And rose to meet the skies.

Oh! beauties then, far more sublime  
Died burst upon our sight,  
Than earth in all its sunny climes  
Could give from morning until night.

There stood the great white throne of God,  
So long prayed for to see;  
While thousands of the "Blood washed" throng  
With joy did "Bend the knee."

Soft green trees and streets of gold,  
And flowers of every hue,  
They covered the land and filled the fresh air  
As far as the eye could view.

All fringed by trees and o'er hung by flowers,  
The river of life run by;  
Bearing on its bosom, sweet ripe fruits  
For the souls which are never to die.

Then dreams of youth and friends of yore,  
All quickly came to view;  
"Tis Heaven, I thought, and shouted loud,  
Thank God we're made anew!

To live forever thru ceaseless time,  
Without a pain or woe;  
Nor death to grieve, nor tearful eye,  
And no sad parting know.  
With joy o'ercome, I soon awoke,  
To find myself alone  
With cares of life—Oh many ills!  
And me "Away from home."

No people are more hospitable, in the formal sense of the word, than the Americans. When a foreigner taps at our door and presents a letter of introduction our first impulse is to resent the annoyance; not so in America, where hospitality is an active force.—M. A. Tardieu in Paris Temps.

## "OLD KENTUCKY"

It is remarkable what fraternal relation exists among Kentuckians, especially where they meet in foreign States and away from home, and their loyalty to each other has been occasion for many kindly comments on the part of the outside world who marvel at the brotherhood that exists among Kentuckians where ever found. The following poem was written by Thos. H. Arnold who was formerly on the State press at Winchester and Middlesboro, and is now employed on the Chicago daily papers. Meeting a friend from the Blue Grass State at Chicago, the hearty greeting that followed inspired the poem which Mr. Arnold on the spur of the moment indited:

You're just from old Kentucky?  
Well, I'll be glad to meet you—say  
I'd rather live in that State  
The balance of my days  
Than be the Czar of Russia  
With his riches and his truck—  
Say, I wouldn't take his kingdom  
For one corner of old Kentucky.

I'd rather be a hopper,  
Just laz'ly in the corn  
On an old Kentucky hillside  
Than any king that's born.  
I'd rather watch the bluegrass  
Nod its dainty head and bow  
Than see the slickest picture  
In old Italy, I swear.

It seems to me old nature  
When she cut Kentucky out  
Came pretty near a knowin'  
The thing she was about.  
So she made another Eden  
With the sweetest flowers that grew  
And christened it Kentucky  
With a jug of mountain dew.

There ain't another corner  
Of this hemisphere of ours  
Where old mother earth is kinder  
With such dainty, perfumed flowers.  
Whar the teeter-birds and thrushes  
Can ejaculate such notes  
As they can in old Kentucky  
From their little feathered throats.

And the women, jimpin' jay birds,  
In the good old Bluegrass State;  
The Lord just made 'em perfect  
And then lost the fashion plate;  
I wouldn't be without 'em—  
And I'll state here by the by  
You can plant me in Kentucky  
When it comes my time to die.

Exchange.

## NEWSPAPERS THE BEST

John Wanamaker, who is the Largest Merchant in the world says Advertising made him rich.

"Mr. Wanamaker, you are one of the largest advertisers of the country. I have noticed that you keep your advertisements running during the hard times. Many of the merchants have let them drop. Does it pay to advertise when times are hard?" was the question recently asked the Merchant Prince.

"I certainly think so," replied Mr. Wanamaker. "When the times are hard and people are not buying is the very time that advertising should be the heaviest. You want to get the people to see what you have to sell, and you must advertise to do that. When the times are good they will come of their own accord. But I believe in advertising all the time. We never stop advertising."

"You use the newspaper almost altogether for advertising, do you not?"  
"Yes; I have tried all kinds, but I think newspaper advertising is by far the best. I used to spend a great deal of money in posters and bills, but I have given up that long ago."

"Can you see any immediate results from such advertising?" I asked.

"I certainly do," replied Mr. Wanamaker. "If you will come over to our Philadelphia or New York store some morning when we have advertised a job lot of something and look at the long line of people who are anxiously waiting for the store to open you will see how the advertisements in the newspapers are read."

Will will be elected this November, but which Will will be we will not guarantee.

If everyone's foresight was as good as his hindsight, "I told you so" would die of disuse.

Take care of your little joys and the big sorrows will take care of themselves.

It is only the door of fake prosperity that has "pull" marked on it. The real door has "push."

If you can't keep right up with the band wagon of good cheer, keep behind, but put your shoulder to the wheel.

Whitaker Paper Company.

## THE FARMER PAYS

Our Tax System Has Increased His Burden.

Figures That Show Farm Property Pays More Than Its Fair Proportion of State Revenue.

When the last constitutional convention in Kentucky drew up the present organic law of the state, it found existing throughout the state a general feeling of dissatisfaction, because through the faulty administration of the old revenue law one exemption after another had crept in until the old system was full of inequalities. The convention desired to perfect a tax system which, it believed, would secure absolute uniformity in the burden of taxes. It, therefore, inserted in the constitution section 171, which says that taxes shall be uniform upon all classes of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. This was done in the belief that uniformity of method would produce a uniformity of result and of burden.

It was urged in behalf of this proposed section that it was demanded in justice to the farmer, in order that, since his property was of a visible and tangible nature and could not escape assessment, all other property should be put in the same boat.

No one ever disputed that this ought to be done. The only dispute was as to whether or not it could be done by this method. It was contended that certain classes of property, which were of a kind that could be concealed, would escape assessment and taxation if the burden of taxation put upon them was too heavy, and that the result would be that the real estate and such visible personal property as the farmer's live stock and the merchant's goods and the householder's furniture would bear an undue proportion of the burden of raising the public revenue.

But the general property tax was imbedded in our constitution, and we have been trying it harder than ever for the sixteen years that have elapsed since the constitution was adopted, and it has proved anything but uniform and has not served to distribute the burden of taxation equally. Under this system, a great deal of property in our cities escapes taxation. In spite of the activity of auditor's agents, much of it is not brought to light. The consequence of this is that an unfair burden of the support of the state falls upon those who own property that can not be hidden away, and these people are chiefly the farmers.

The farmer pays more tax on personal property in proportion to real estate than does the city man under the present system. In the five counties in the state which contain all the cities of the first and second classes—Jefferson, Kenton, Campbell, Fayette and McCracken, the assessed personal property is 20 per cent of the total assessment. In the rest of the state it is 24 per cent of the total assessment. The five counties named, which may be called urban counties, contain 36.62 per cent of all the realty in the state and assess only 31 per cent of all the personalty.

The amount of money, bonds, accounts and similar personalty, assessed by these counties, is less than 7 per cent of their total assessment. In the rest of the state the amount of such property assessed is nearly 11 per cent of the total. Manifestly, it is true that the man in the country does not find it so easy to conceal his personal property, and he has not the incentive furnished by a high tax rate to conceal it.

In the county of Jefferson, containing the city of Louisville, personalty is 22.5 per cent of the total assessment. In Kenton county, containing the city of Covington, personalty is 11.2 per cent of the total; in Campbell, with the city of Newport, it is 16 per cent. Fayette county, with Lexington, does better, its personalty being 24 per cent of the total, but it is well known that the rural portions of Fayette county contain an amount of wealth unusual in any agricultural community.

On the other hand, take the following counties, which are distinctly agricultural, and note how much larger the percentage of personalty than in the strictly urban counties:

Garrard county	25 per cent
Allen county	26 per cent
Marion county	26.5 per cent
Adair county	31 per cent
Knot county	33.6 per cent
Monroe county	36 per cent

Through the entire state the rule generally holds and where the contrast is not so marked, the exceptions will generally be found due to unusually high valuation of farm lands.

### Who Pays the Freight?

There is still another way of ascertaining that the present system does not make things easier for the farmer. For the year 1906 the assessment of the state divides itself as follows:

Per Cent

Farm lands	43
Farmer's personalty (live stock, implements, etc.)	7.1
Mouey, etc., assessed to farmers	2.6
Total for farmers	52.7
Town lots	32.6
Town personalty	14.8
Total town property	47.3

In arriving at the percentage of money, etc., set down as given in farmers for taxation, only that given

in by counties having no town larger than the sixth class is included, and a small percentage of this character of personalty given in by counties having larger towns and yet distinctly agricultural. The figures probably are under, rather than over the mark. Farm property, therefore, by a conservative estimate pays nearly 53 per cent of the state taxes exclusive of franchise taxes, while town property pays only about 47 per cent. Of the state revenue collected by the sheriffs of the state from assessor's lists, 43 1/2 per cent is paid by farm lands, 34 per cent by town lots, about 9 1/2 per cent by money and securities, about 7 1/2 per cent by live stock and farmer's implements, etc., and 6 per cent by other personalty. It is time the Kentucky farmer realized that the present system bears heavily upon him.

**Equivalent to 10 Per Cent Income Tax.**  
The tax commission of the state of California has this to say about the operation of the general property tax on farmers in that state:

"The taxes paid by farmers in California are equivalent to an income tax of 10 per cent. This is in contrast to many other industries; for example, the taxes paid by manufacturers, which amount only to 2 per cent on income. The persons engaged in agriculture, with an average yearly income of about \$500, pay \$50 per capita per annum in taxes. The persons engaged in manufactures, with an average annual income of \$870, pay \$17.50 per capita per annum."

The California system here denounced is the same that we have in Kentucky, and from which the legislature can afford us no relief without a change of the constitution.

## FARMERS IN MANY STATES WANT RELIEF FROM UNFAIR TAXATION.

Constitutional amendments are being given thorough attention by farmers of the country. In Ohio, Hon. P. A. Berthick, master of the State Grange, in discussing a proposition to permit of classification of the sources of tax revenue, said:

"There is a common ground upon which we can all stand. We must have an increasing amount of revenue, and that means a more just return of the property in the state. Where is the injustice of laying a reasonable tax on the deposits reported by the banks of the state, the same to be charged to depositors? True, not all depositors are residents of Ohio, but they enjoy the protection of our laws and in large measure draw their interest from our people."

"This could, at least, be done with resident depositors and they would be relieved from the temptation to commit the crime of perjury."

### The Kentucky Grange.

The Kentucky State Grange had this same subject before it at the meeting held in Frankfort October 21 to 23, 1907. Mr. P. P. Wolcott, Master of the State Grange, discussed the question in a very interesting manner, as follows:

"The order has been most active in behalf of the just regulation of taxation, recognizing that the farmer is losing more from our present system and has more to gain from the establishment of a just and equitable system of taxation than has any other class of citizens. The order in representing the agricultural class, always endeavors to be fair and honorable with all other interests, and has the right to demand like treatment in return. In nearly every state in the Union the cry has been loud against unjust revenue laws, and steps are being taken to remedy the evils."

"Various State Granges have, by their action, declared it wrong to legislate into the organic laws of a state any provision which shall exempt from taxation property aggregating vast sums, in the possession of the wealthy, and often kept by them invisible, thus leaving the small holders of the masses of people of moderate means to bear the burden of doubled taxation."

"The present constitution of Kentucky binds us to the general property tax—that is, to the system of levying the same tax upon all classes of property for all purposes. There should be an amendment to our constitution which will allow the legislature to separate the sources of revenue—that is, to raise the state revenue from certain classes of property, leaving other classes of property to be taxed for local purposes only."

"It has been argued by some that this would throw too much power into the hands of the legislature. Should such an amendment prevail, then would it devolve upon the voters of the state to pay stricter attention to the selection of their representatives than has obtained in the past in both city and country."

"The Kentucky State Development association and other organizations have honored the Grange by placing upon its joint committee on taxation, a member of this order as representative of the agricultural interests of the state, and it is important that the views and demands of the farmers be clearly defined at this state session. It is recommended that this body promptly and emphatically take action in favor of just and equitable revenue laws, and for the establishment of an official tax commission, to be composed of five members—four representing respectively the great industries, agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce, and a fifth member, noted for the highest integrity and for superior legal ability."

## THE MARKET

### Bureau Prices

Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$1.20  
Cabbage, 2c per lb.  
Peas, 12 1/2c per gal.  
Honey, 15c per lb.  
Beans, 11c per gal.  
Apples, per bu. 50c.  
Blackberries, 10c per gal.  
Eggs, per dozen 12c.  
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.  
Hacon, per lb. 12c.  
Hani, per lb.—12 1/2c.  
Lard, per lb.—11c.  
Chickens on foot, per lb.—15c.  
Corn 1.00  
Oats, 60c.  
Wheat, 95c per bu.  
Millet, \$1.00 per bu.

### Live Stock

Louisville, August 6, 1908.

Choice export steers	5 75	6 40
Choice butcher steers	5 00	5 65
Common butcher steers	4 00	4 50
Medium butcher steers	3 50	4 50
Common butcher steers	3 75	4 25
Choice butcher heifers	4 00	4 25
Medium butcher heifers	3 50	4 00
Common butcher heifers	3 00	3 50
Choice butcher cows	3 00	3 25
Medium butcher cows	2 75	3 25
Common butcher cows	2 00	3 10
Canners	1 00	2 00
Choice fat oxen	4 00	5 00
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	3 00	4 00
Medium bulls	2 75	3 50
Common bulls	2 00	2 50
Choice veal calves	5 50	6 00
Medium veal calves	3 50	5 00
Common calves	2 50	3 10
Good feeders	4 00	5 00
Medium feeders	3 50	4 00
Common feeders	3 00	4 00
Choice stock steers	4 00	4 50
Medium stock steers	3 50	4 00
Common stock steers	3 00	3 50
Choice stock heifers	3 00	3 50
Medium stock heifers	2 50	3 25
Common mixed stockers	2 50	3 50
Choice milk cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milk cows	25 00	30 00
Common milk cows	15 00	20 00

### HOGS

Choice packers and butchers,	
200 to 300 lbs.	6 50
Medium packers and butchers,	
160 to 200 lbs.	6 55
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	6 35
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	5 70
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs.	5 25
Roughs, 150-500 lbs.	3 00

### SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 25	3 75
Medium sheep	2 50	3 25
Common sheep	1 50	2 25
Wethers	1 50	2 75
Choice lambs	6 50	
Seconds	5 25	
Good butcher lambs	4 00	5 00
Culls and tail-ends	3 00	4 00

MESS FLOUR—\$10.50  
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 12-13c; heavy to medium 12c.

SHOULDERS—10c per lb.  
BACON—Clear rib sides, 9 1/2c regular clear sides 8 1/2c, breakfast bacon 14 1/2c, sugar cured shoulders 9 1/2c, bacon extra 9 1/2c; bellies light 10c, heavy 10c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 10c; pure lard in tierces 10c, 15 tubs 10 1/2c.

DRIED REEF—12c  
EGGS—Case count, 15c per doz. candled 14c.

BUTTER—16c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 13c to 20c, hens 8 1/2c, ducks, old sc turkeys 8-10c, ducks, young 12c.

WHEAT—No. 2, 80c, No. 3, 88c.  
CORN—No. 2 white, 84c, No. 3, 81c.

OATS—New No. 3 white 60c, No. 3 mixed 58c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 80c, No. 3 Northern 90c.

### Right to Left Writing.

Those exceptional modern folk who write with equal ease in the ordinary left to right manner and in "Jabberwocky" fashion are unconsciously reproducing the deliberate method of the very ancient Greeks. Originally the Greeks wrote from right to left, according to the precedent set by the Phoenicians, but afterward, until about 500 B. C., when they adopted the modern way, they wrote their lines alternately from right to left and from left to right, so that the eye did not have to travel, as ours do, from the end of one line to the beginning of the next. This zigzag writing, in which the laws of Solon were written, was called "Boustrophedon," meaning that it turned as the ox did at the end of a furrow in plowing. These early Greeks also often began at the bottom and wrote each succeeding line above the last—London Chronicle.

Little Margie was rather mischievous at school, but one day she was unusually quiet, and the teacher said, "Margie, you have been a very good girl today."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Margie. "I couldn't help being good; I got a stiff neck."—Exchange.



# The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 125

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Settle attended the funeral services of Mrs. Bert Azbill at Big Hill Sunday.

Miss Nettie Treadway spent last week with friends in Paint Lick.

Miss Maggie Rutherford of Cincinnati, is enjoying a pleasant visit with home folks.

John Welch was home from Richmond a few days the latter part of the week.

George Rogers sold his yellow mare one day last week to Bill Clark of McKee for \$300.

S. E. Welch was in Lexington last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livengood left Friday for Livingston where they will visit at the home of the McFerrons. From there they go to LaFollette, Tenn. to spend a few days with Harley Racer.

Joe Evans and son Franklin, returned Monday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Indiana.

D. B. Chandler and brother were in Cincinnati Sunday.

A party of young folks took advantage of the moon light nights and enjoyed a hay-ride Saturday night.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis has returned from her vacation.

Miss Amy Todd, who has been visiting at the home of Miss Anna Donaldson for a couple of weeks returned home the latter part of the week and has resumed her work in the Berea National Bank.

Miss Dimple Ogg who has been spending her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. C. M. Hawlings in the country, returned home Sunday.

A. W. Stewart of Kirksville, was in town Tuesday on business.

A. P. Settle was in Richmond Monday.

Miss Beulah Viana of Scaffold Case, is visiting relatives here.

J. J. Wood of Conway was in town Monday on business.

Friends of Daisy Spence, who went to Richmond a few days ago to be treated under the doctors there, are glad to learn that she is rapidly improving and was able to return home Sunday.

The members of the Baptist Sunday School who attended their annual picnic last Friday report it as a great success.

Rev. R. L. Brandenburg went to Wallacetown Sunday to begin a series of meetings.

Mr. Tom Galliger, wife and baby of Irvine, are visiting Mr. Galliger's father this week.

Everybody should attend the Berea Fair, which promises to be the best that has ever been held at Berea.

Mr. Heese Brantly of Culverton, Ga. who has been visiting at the home of Miss Sarah Ely, has returned home.

Miss Kate Delbou of Franklin, O. is visiting Miss Sallie Richardson.

Miss Fannie Dowden has returned from a visit with her uncle John Davis.

Miss Maud Fletcher of Clay City, has been visiting Miss Etta Lewis for the past week.

Mrs. M. E. Marsh and her sons, Gene and Wilson left this morning for Chautauqua to spend about a month.

Mrs. Maggie Golden is now in charge of the college boarding hall.

## FOR SALE

One good farm of 55 acres, lying on Richmond and Irvine road, 1 1/2 miles from thriving little town of Panola; 1/2 mile from good school and 1/2 mile from store. Good well at door, and good spring in yard. Good orchard of 200 trees and finest garden in Estill County. Good barn and all necessary outbuildings. 15 acres thuber, part in grass. All this with clear title for the small amount of \$600 on cash.

# U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

A. D. Levett visited relatives near Doublelick last week. — Mrs. Lizzie Younce is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Wren this week. — Miss Miller of Virginia, visited Mrs. Dave Mart in last week. — Jess Wren is doing some work for J. H. Lambert. — School election was held at this place Saturday. Mr. Geo. Poynter was elected trustee. — Huse Levett of Doublelick and John Levett of Mole, visited relatives here Sunday and Monday. — Next Saturday and Sunday are our regular meeting days. — Mr. Hurden of Berea and A. D. Knuckles are working on J. H. Lambert's house. — George Poynter was in Mt. Vernon Friday.

## OBITUARY

It has pleased God to take from our midst our beloved daughter and sister, Maude M. Azbill. She was born November 19, 1872, at Annville, Jackson County, Kentucky. She attached herself with the Missionary Baptist church when she was fifteen years of age and was married in 1890. She leaves five girls to mourn her departure from this troublesome life. While her death brought grief to a wide circle of friends, yet those who witnessed her departure console themselves with the visible manifestations of God's love and power in the presence of all. She met death with a smile and a shout that will long be remembered by her many friends and relatives. She was a devoted wife and a loving mother. She has been a constant sufferer for many years but this never seemed to influence her any when the hour came for her to attend her Sunday School in which she always filled her place. She was loved by all who knew her. She is gone yet we are made to realize that our loss is her eternal gain.

In conclusion we desire to express our thanks to our many friends at Big Hill, also those at Berea and Kingston for their kind assistance in our heart rending distress.

Yours kindly,

M. D. Settle.

## KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FRANKFORT

July 22, 1908.

To County Superintendents: The State School Fund (estimated) distributed for the payment of teachers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909 amounts to \$2,661,667.20.

The Per Capita is declared \$3.60. The Per Capita last year was \$3.40; this year is an increase of 20 cents, hence this Per Capita for the years 1908-09 is the largest in the history of the State.

The School Census showing pupil children, report as follows:

Pupils in counties	537,051
Pupils in cities	152,301
Total	739,352

The School Census last year was 734,617 pupils. This year the increase is 4,735 pupils.

I congratulate the teachers of the State. I repeat—We are inaugurating here and now the biggest forward movement of the schools in Kentucky since the past 40 or 50 years. You will see this sentence again! Better help now!

Respectfully Submitted,

J. G. Crabbe, Supt.

What means this dream, O finite man, T. us on earth below? Or shall the answer, sacred, sleep Until we truly "KNOW?"

## LAKE OF GALILEE WISCONSIN

Lake Galilee, near Millers, Wis. Eight hundred and fifty miles from Berea and twenty-five miles from Lake Superior. On the way up here I spent a night in Chicago and attended the famous Pacific Gordon Missions, where I had the joy of seeing a man from Louisville, Ky. apparently converted, besides many others. He was half drunk when I went to him, but in fifteen minutes was sober and looking to the Lord for salvation.

I am sitting in my room in the Speakers' Cottage, about twenty rods from the lake, a swim in which is a

delightful part of the daily program Mr. Buswell and Prof. Weaver with their families are here and it is a great pleasure to be with them again. They inquire with great interest about Berea's people and work. Mr. Buswell has charge of the program of the conference and Prof. Weaver has the music and the finances in his hands. Two of Mr. Buswell's sons, Arthur and Calvin, both fine young men, both seniors in Minnesota State University, have charge of the dining hall. They plan the daily bill of fare and have what they can make out of it. They have a good cook to assist them, but they can cook when necessary, and the guests are admirably cared for. Mrs. Weaver is still subject to the severe attacks of spinal trouble which she used to have in Berea, tho they are not so frequent and Clara Weaver seems to be gradually growing into better vitality. Their home during the coming year will be at Ada, O. There is a fine company of people here, but constantly changing. My associates in the work of teaching have been a very delightful and able company of men, including Rev. W. E. Wight of Kalamazoo, Mich., Rev. J. F. Young of Carthage, Ill., Rev. R. A. Montgomery, D. D., of Xenia, O., Prof. Umbach of the Union Bible Institute, Naperville, Ill., and Pres. Carrier of Camell College, Waukesha, Wis., whom Mr. F. O. Clark knows well. Last week we had with us for one day Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., his assistant, Dr. Zartman, and his brother and business manager, Mr. E. Z. Chapman. Dr. Chapman spoke three times, with great power. I have a practical assurance from him that we shall have him and Charles Alexander, the former gospel singer, with us either next October, on their way west to Australia, or in March on their return. It ought to mean great things for our section of Kentucky. I wish this lake was near enough Berea so that we might have a Berea colony here. The conference closes on Sunday, August 2. I am due at Green Lake Bible Institute, Green Lake, Wis., on Wednesday. If they can let me off for two days longer I plan to spend two days in Hurley with Prof. Weaver holding short meetings and visiting the mines of Tiamore, Mich., just across the river, then go to Ashland and join an excursion with the Buswells and Weavers thru Chequamegon Bay, past the Apostle Islands to the open waters of Lake Superior. I hope to get some views of the mines at Ironwood and the ore shipping at Ashland from which to have stereopticon slides made for use in Berea. If it is not possible to wait for this, I shall spend Monday, August 3, in Ashland, and perhaps take the short excursion up the bay to Bayfield. Berea and its people and work are continually in my thought and prayers, and I shall be glad to be back at my work there, though these journeys and experiences are profitable.

A. E. Thomson.

L. A. Davis, M. D.

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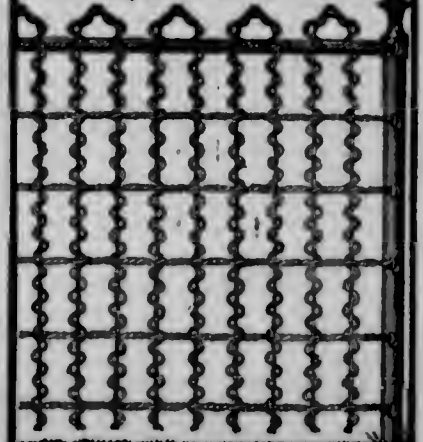
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## KENTUCKY FAIR DATES

Kentucky State Fair—LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 14-6 days. Stanford, July 28-3 days. Paris, Sept. 1-5 days. Danville, August 5-3 days. Liberty, Aug. 26-3 days. Winchester, August 4-4 days. Burkesville, August 11-4 days. Barbourville, August 10-5 days. Lancaster, July 29-3 days. BEREA, August 6-7-3. Richmond, Aug. 18-4 days. Barbourville, Aug. 19-3 days. Germantown, Aug. 26-4 days. Brodhead, Aug. 12-3 days. Shelbyville, Aug. 13-4 days. London, August 25-4 days. Somerset, September 1-4 days. Monticello, September 3-4 days.

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BEREA KENTUCKY

## PUBLIC SALE POSTPONED

On account of the death of Mr. W. P. Griffith, of near Paint Lick, the sale which was to be held on Tuesday, August 11, will be indefinitely postponed. W. P. PREWITT, Auctioneer.

## PUBLIC SALE

I will on SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908, at ROUND HILL, one mile north of Kirksville, Ky., sell to the highest bidder. 1 twenty horse power engine and boiler; 1 set of 24 inch burrows; 1 corn crusher No. 2; 1 platform scales; 1 corn sheller; 1 pair No. 1 horse mules seven and eight years old; 1 two horse wagon and harness. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to begin at 10 a. m. GREEN ESTES, Kirksville, Ky. After having made each of the above sales, I will sell reasonably any kind of property for persons who will have it on the premises. W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer, Berea.



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The marriage of a prosperous medicine manufacturer to an actress gives assurance that there is hope for the American drama.

A Boston man is offering \$50 reward for a treatment that will cure a parrot of the habit of repeating profanity. Why not try the ax?

We have it on the word of an English scientist that the north pole, presumably having grown weary of waiting to be discovered, is coming south.

There being a considerable stretch of real estate intervening between France and Turkey it is perfectly safe for the two countries to make faces at each other.

Three Chicago men claim to have discovered a process by which human bodies can be turned into metal. There are plenty already who are evidently made of brass.

As regards the hen, furthermore, she has one conspicuous advantage over the cow. It is harder to counterfeit, adulterate or otherwise impair the usefulness of her output.

Several more desirable customs than the manufacture of dynamite bombs would be welcomed from anarchistic immigrants. This is a habit which should be left with the old folks at home.

A southern paper remarks that no one ever saw a "merry widower." This is a very gallant, if not very accurate, statement, for naturally, gallantly speaking, why should there ever be a merry widower?

The price of coal is decreasing, says a news report. However, this was to be expected. Now the really wonderful thing would happen if the price of coal were to decrease in the autumn instead of the glad springtime.

A problem in all countries is to keep the young men in the small towns. The remedies suggested are many, but we fail to find the most practical and the most potent. The way to keep the young men anywhere is to keep the pretty girls in the same neighborhood.

It is said that Madame Adelina Patti plans another farewell tour of America. America is pretty well accustomed to this sort of thing, but the former diva should remember that even over here we have a little saying about the turning of the patient worm.

It is very discouraging. Here is the Lady's Pictorial of London saying: "We do not want all women to be smart and energetic; she who can be merely gentle and charming and graceful—and shall we not even say helpless?—maintains the ideal of womanhood for man to worship." More mollycoddies.

Here is another indication that business is improving at home and abroad. The commercial papers announce that room on vessels has been engaged for shipping 150,000 tons of pig iron from Alabama furnaces to Mediterranean ports. This means not only that there is a growing demand in the old world, but that in supplying the requirements American producers will have a fair market and will be enabled to give employment to more American labor.

Commenting on the danger of trusting women to run motor cars, an Ohio mayor suggests that the only proper machine for a woman to run is the sewing machine. We should be more willing to confine our women to these useful contrivances if they had electric motors to drive them. It would be well if some of the power spent in driving automobiles were applied to necessary domestic engines, which in many homes overtax the feet that push the treadles.

After all, John Hay did write "The Breadwinners," a novel that had considerable vogue 25 years ago. It was published anonymously before the author had made a reputation as one of the greatest secretaries of state the country ever had, and the secret was kept, although suspected, until at last, the Youth's Companion, Mrs. Hay has consented that the credit which belonged to her dead husband shall be given to him in an account of the book in "A Manual of American Literature," recently published.

**Woman's Vanity** It Is Growing Less and Is Curable  
 By PROF. EMILE DE LAVELEYE.



UNITY and the love of fine clothes which it engenders are marked among the savages who tattoo themselves before putting on garments, and they become more refined in civilized man in what is called society. But a higher state of culture and the growing empire of reason temper them and give them a less evil direction. Formerly men as well as women wore brilliant stuffs and ribbons, laces, and jewels, and it is still the custom in China and among savage peoples. But since the beginning of this century civilized nations have borrowed from England the black suit of the Quaker. For a man to wear diamonds, even as shirt buttons, is considered bad taste. Simplicity, extreme neatness, and cleanliness constitute the whole of masculine elegance.

Women, on the other hand, still love to pierce their ears to hang from them certain stones, or to surround their neck with beads or small pieces of metal, as in the isles of the Pacific or in the days of prehistoric man. Every year they seek some new mode of rendering their garments more inconvenient and more costly.

How shall we set about curing this infirmity, this relic of primitive barbarism? Stewart Neill tells us in his book on the condition of woman: "Give her such instruction as will set her at work in the matters of mind, and, like the modern man, she will cease to find pleasure in feathers and finery." A chimera, do you say? Feminine vanity is an incurable evil? I do not believe a word of it. Christianity wrought this miracle among the Quakers and in the monasteries; why should it not be wrought to-day by the sense of justice allied to the culture of reason?

If the black dress coat has taken the place of the silken garments and trimmings of lace why should not a similar change be wrought in the costume of women? Throughout the whole period of classical antiquity were they not content with the linen tunic and the clammy of fine wool? As luxury in this instance has its root in vanity, what we need is to change the current of opinion. If public opinion were sufficiently enlightened to understand that luxury is a thing barbarous, infantine, immoral, and, above all, wrong, the woman who to-day dresses herself in costly clothes in order to please and be imposing would content herself with being beautiful or pretty at a slight cost, which is certainly the most charming fashion of so being.

**Nobility of Work America's Strength**  
 By VICOMTE G. D'AVENEL.  
 Noted French Writer.

By honoring the holy law of work more than any other people, America keeps its strength and moral health. The self-satisfaction which at times amuses foreigners is not, in an American, charlatanry or boasting; it is the convinced optimism of a man who believes in success through trying. Pastour used to say that "to make the maximum of effort in this world is to attain the object of life." That, without the formula—the American enrage naught for formulas—is the ideal of the citizen of the United States.

What saves the American proletariat from discontent and bitterness is not its material welfare, but its mental state. It is not the five or ten additional francs per day which the workman earns, but his dream of fortune, which he always cherishes, though he infrequently sees it realized. To know that he may succeed and to wish passionately to do so is sufficient to keep him keyed up to success, insensible to setbacks. The bricklayer, building his brick wall, looks without bitterness on the man bound to his office in an automobile motor car. Wealth alone cannot create classes in this country where nobody has possessed it long, where many lose it after once getting it, and where, most especially, everybody hopes to acquire it some day. It never occurs to an American that insurmountable barriers can exist between individuals, and that a miner who became rich yesterday is not the equal of a miner who became rich 30 years ago, as long as both of them wear the same equally valuable pearl buttons on their shirt fronts and know enough to take off their hats when they are in an elevator with ladies.



**Good Roads a Factor in Trade**  
 By HOWARD H. GROSS,  
 Secretary Farmers' Good Roads League.

Country merchants do not fully appreciate what an important part good roads play in their business. Let any town improve its roads out five or six miles and it will draw trade that hitherto had gone to neighboring towns. People move along the line of least resistance. A farmer will travel five miles over good roads rather than three miles over bad ones; he can go quicker and haul twice the load. The following quotation from the Valley City, North Dakota, Record, of June 25, is significant: "One of the towns in the northern part of the state a few years ago discovered that trade was leaving it and the farmers were marketing their grain at another town, making their deposits in the banks of the other town and largely buying their supplies there. The people of the losing town began an investigation as to the cause and found the merchants of the town which was securing the trade were not able to offer bargains equal to the other. The price of grain was no better, the banks were no safer and the distance was against the successful town. When these conditions were found people began to look elsewhere for the cause. Inquiry among farmers disclosed the fact that because of the bad condition of the roads leading to the unsupported town the farmers could haul only three-fourths as much of a load to it as to the other town, consequently it lost its trade."

There is no fact established in business that is any more certain than that good roads help trade. They shorten distances to market, promote business and enhance values and make life better worth living. Good roads are an indication of the intelligence, prosperity and industry of any community.

*Howard H. Gross*

**TO FIGHT OIL DECISION**  
 CONFERENCE OF AUTHORITIES AT LENOX, MASS.  
 Attorney-General Bonaparte Announces That Attempt Will Be Made to Secure New Hearing

Lenox, Mass.—After an all-day conference of the leading government prosecuting officers and Frank H. Kellogg of Minnesota, one of the special counsel for the government in certain civil suits, it was announced by Attorney General Bonaparte Wednesday that every effort would be made to secure a revision of the recent decision and opinion of the United States circuit court of appeals in the case of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and that an application for a reargument of the case and a motion for a modification of the opinion would be submitted to that court.

The following statement was made by the attorney general: "The government will make every effort in its power to secure a revision of the recent decision and opinion of the circuit court of appeals for the Seventh circuit in the case of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, either by the court of appeals itself, or if necessary by the supreme court of the United States. The gentlemen who have been in consultation with me all unite in my opinion that in the interest of the impartial and effective administration of our laws, such action on the part of the government is imperatively demanded by the circumstances of the case and the possible consequences if this opinion should stand as authority without question by the government. To this end an application for a reargument of the case and a motion for a modification of the opinion will be submitted to the circuit court of appeals on behalf of the United States at the earliest possible moment. Other appropriate steps will be taken afterward, their character to be determined by the court's action upon this application."

**F. DORR SUSPENDS BUSINESS.**  
 Prominent Broker Closes His Many Offices.

San Francisco.—Frederick Dorrr, a broker with offices in this city, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Butte, Mont., and Spokane, Wash., a member of the New York stock exchange and the Chicago board of trade, telegraphed Tuesday from New York to his local manager to suspend business. Lack of patronage, due to dull times, is the cause given for the suspension. He maintained expensive offices in Los Angeles and this city, with leased wires connecting them with eastern cities, Dorrr wired from Chicago.

"No one has lost any money, or will, I am not trying to sell my membership in any exchange. They are absolutely clear, and no money is being borrowed on them." Dorrr is well known socially on the Pacific coast.

**ASSAULTER BURNED AT STAKE**  
 Greenville, Tex., Public Square is Scene of Dire Vengeance.

Dallas, Tex.—"Tad" Smith, a negro boy, 18 years old, charged with criminal assault on Miss Viola Delaney at Clinton, Hunt county, was captured by officers Tuesday. He was taken before the young lady and identified. The prisoner was then hurried to the Greenville jail. Before arriving there, however, a mob of citizens overpowered the officers, took the prisoner and prepared to hang him. This idea was given up, however, and the mob agreed to burn him at the stake. Fagots were piled up in the public square at Greenville and the negro was placed thereon. Kerosene oil was poured on and a match applied. Smith slowly burned to death while 1,000 people witnessed the execution by fire.

**Parachute Jumper Killed.**  
 Jackson, Mich.—William Oliver, a young aeronaut of Mason, Mich., was killed Thursday while making a parachute drop at Ilegue park, on Vandercook lake near here. Just as the parachute filled the strings on one side snapped and the aeronaut dropped 2,000 feet to his death, the parachute trailing a useless rag, after him. Oliver landed near a crowded merry-go-round and lived five minutes after being carried to the nearest house.

**Wife-Slayer Is Dead.**  
 New York.—Dr. Andrew Hergen Cropsey, the veterinary surgeon who shot and killed his wife in her home at Bath Beach a week ago, died suddenly in the Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, Tuesday. Heart disease, according to the prison physician, was the cause.

**Iowa Merchant Found Dead.**  
 Iowa City, Ia.—The body of Edward Eckert, a jeweler of Marengo, was found partly submerged in the Iowa river near Amana. Two bullet holes were in the temple.

**Mother and Child Drowned.**  
 Petosky, Mich.—Mrs. Ralph Harris of Kansas City, Mo., and her five-year-old son were drowned at Walloon lake Friday. It is thought that the woman jumped into the lake to rescue the child who had fallen in.

**Man Commits Harikiri.**  
 Burlington, Ia.—David Lamasney, a dealer in fine horses, who traveled extensively but had no permanent home, committed suicide by the harikiri method. He was temporarily deranged by the heat.

**BOYS AND GIRLS**  
 BESSIE AND THE FLOWERS.

A Little Convention in the Garden That Did Good.

Bessie went into the garden to play. It was the big flower garden, and many, many of the blossoms were just coming into beautiful bloom. Bessie loved to look at the blossoms, but she did not consider their rights, so she began pulling them off and throwing them on the ground. After she had destroyed a great number of the most beautiful blossoms that had been smiling so sweetly at her she heard a voice saying just at her elbow: "Now, little girl, since you have killed so many of my beautiful and innocent comrades, how do you feel? Are you glad to look at those dying blossoms lying about on the ground? Were they not much more pleasing to your eye when they were living and nodding in the breeze and smiling toward blue heaven? And how sweet was their fragrance, too, for it floated about in the air making it delicious to the human nostrils. Ah, little girl, do you know how wicked it is to wantonly destroy these dear flowers?"

"But how can they be dead when they never breathe?" asked ignorant Bessie. "Flowers don't live—they can't walk."

"Yes, we do live, little girl," explained the voice which came from a tall tiger lily. "We all live and grow. We eat from the soil and drink of rain and dew. We come from tiny seeds and grow into flowering plants to make the world more beautiful. Did not your mamma want us here? If she had not loved us she would not have had the gardener plant us and tend us so industriously. And here within a few minutes you have destroyed the lives of flowers that have been growing all through the spring, putting forth their fresh, soft leaves and blossoms to help make this garden a place of beauty and purity. See



Placing the Half-Wilted Flowers in a Dainty Bowl of Cold Water.

how those little blossoms on the ground are withering under the sun's rays? Ah, within another half hour they will be entirely dead. But had you not pulled them from their parent stem they would have lived many, many days, to add beauty and love to this world. And before their natural death other sister and brother blossoms would have been on the same stem with them to take their place when their term of life was expired. Now, little girl, do you realize the injury you have done to the helpless, though helpful, flowers?"

Bessie stood quite still for a minute, then she replied: "Yes, I've been a naughty girl this morning; but I shall never, never kill another flower just for the fun of pulling it off the stem. Of course, if mamma says to gather some flowers for the dinner table or to carry to a sick friend that will be different. Then, with your permission, good Mr. Tiger Lily, I'll gather a few of the tall-blown blossoms, for they wouldn't live much longer, anyway."

"Flowers love to be gathered to adorn the dining table and to make the room of a sick person cheerful," said the voice. "They are then put into nice fresh water and do not die for ever so long a time, and their being in water prevents them from suffering. Indeed, they enjoy themselves very much when doing good. It's only when being ruthlessly destroyed—as you destroyed so many of them this morning—that they suffer."

"Well, never again will a dear little blossom suffer at my hands," declared Bessie. "And if I could put these poor heads back on their necks again I'd do so." And so saying she picked up the withering blossoms from the ground and held them tenderly in her hands. "I know what I can do, though," she added. "I can put them in a bowl of fresh water and set them in a cool, shady place in my room, where they may feel happy in adding their fragrance—what isn't already destroyed—to the delicious morning air."

And then Bessie ran to her room, placing the half-wilted flowers in a dainty bowl of cold water. And almost immediately they began to open up and look refreshed and happy. "Oh, you dear things," exclaimed Bessie. "I shall love you always and always after this morning's chat with old Tiger Lily."—Washington Star.

**Seeing the Sights.**  
 Little Boy (to his mother, while both are on a visit to London, pointing to Big Ben)—Mumver, do you see that big clock over there?  
 Mother (beaming on her little son)—Yes, darling?  
 Little Boy—So do I, mumver.

**A LESSON IN SCIENCE.**  
 Simple Apparatus for Generating Hydrogen Explained by Prof. Michaud.

Broken pieces of aluminum table or kitchen ware can be used for several interesting chemical experiments. The following is a simple one: Buy from a druggist a foot or two of rubber tubing, a stopper with a small glass tube running through it and a few ounces of caustic potash or soda. Select a bottle to match the stopper and in it place the broken pieces of aluminum. Pour over them some lukewarm water and add a few spoonfuls of caustic soda. (This chemical is not so dangerous to handle as sulphuric acid, yet contact with the skin should be carefully avoided). An effervescence will at once take place



A Simple Apparatus for Generating Hydrogen.

and will last for several hours in spite of the fact that the liquid is no longer lukewarm.

Hydrogen gas will be generated, escaping through the rubber tube, and the gas may be used for any of the experiments described in books on chemistry. It should not be ignited directly at the end of the tube unless a quarter of an hour has elapsed after the beginning of the effervescence. Disregard of this caution might cause an explosion on account of the oxygen left in the bottle.

A given weight of aluminum displaces almost four times as much hydrogen as is evolved by the same weight of zinc, and some day, therefore, aluminum will be used instead of zinc for the industrial preparation of hydrogen. The method is at present more expensive than the ordinary zinc and acid process, yet it should be given the preference in several cases on account of the following two points of superiority:

1. The gas is free from hydrogen arsenide, hydrogen sulphide and acid vapors. Its greatest purity becomes especially apparent when it is used to inflate soap bubbles. With the classical apparatus the experimenter cannot be made unless the gas is purified after leaving the bottle, because the acid vapors it carries along break the bubbles long before they reach any considerable size.

2. The apparatus is simpler and the operation easier than in the case of the zinc and acid process. There is no need of a Wolff bottle with a contrivance for the gradual addition of small amounts of one of the reagents. All the needed alkali is placed in the bottle at the outset, and the gas is generated continuously and regularly until the last bit of aluminum has disappeared.—Scientific American.

**A PUZZLER.**



How old is this lady? What is her favorite study? Will she succeed? Answers—She is over 40. She is intent on letters. She is bound to excel.

**His Vehicle.**  
 Smith (to Jones, who has just visited his club for some time)—Well, old chap, where have you been all this time?

Jones—O! I've been doing a bit of traveling lately and finished up by seeing a piece of Africa; and, I say, I crossed the Niagara Falls in a—there, I was just going to tell you what I crossed the Niagara Falls in! Can any of you fellows guess?

Smith—Never in a boat?  
 Jones—No. Try again!  
 Barney—An airship!  
 Jones—No. Something more aerial than that! Give it up?

Smith—Yes, I suppose so.  
 Jones (triumphantly)—In a dream!

**Better Than Writing Poetry.**  
 Literary work is all right, but the surest way to make your name a household word is to advertise extensively.—Homerville Journal.



# FIVE THOUSAND MADE HOMELESS

NINE TOWNS RAZED BY CONFLAGRATION THAT SPREADS OVER VAST AREA.

## MONETARY LOSS RUNS INTO THE MILLIONS

Hundred Lives Known to Have Been Lost—Telegraphic Communication Entirely Interrupted—Other Towns in Danger of Destruction.

Cranbrook, B. C., Aug. 2.—Nine towns on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific railroad have been wiped out, and many others are in danger of destruction by the fiercest bush fires ever known in Eastern Canada.

One hundred lives are known to have been lost, 74 in Fernie alone; hundreds have been injured, and the monetary loss runs into the millions.

Both the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railroads have been badly crippled in the territory affected, and as telegraphic communication is almost entirely interrupted it is impossible at this time to obtain definite figures as to loss of life and property.

The fire is raging in the Elk valley, the richest coal and lumber district in British Columbia. It is in the extreme southeastern corner of the province, just north of the Montana state line.

The towns known to have been destroyed, with their population, are: Fernie, 5,000; Michel, 1,500; Coal Creek, 1,500; Sparwood, 200; Elko, 400; Olsen, 130; Morrissey, 320; Hosmer, 400, and McMillan, 100.

Cranbrook itself has suffered a property loss of \$2,000,000 and its inhabitants are dividing their efforts between a brave attempt to have their own town and heroic measures to save surrounding communities.

Nine hundred square miles already have been swept by the flames and it is feared that scores of homesteaders have met death in the deep woods.

Unless there is a change of wind soon the whole of the Crow's Nest Pass country will be left to the flames.

For the past month forest fires have been raging in the mountains of the Elk river valley country, but they have not been considered serious. Saturday morning a heavy wind sprang up from the west, and early in the afternoon the flames appeared over the crest of the mountains to the west of Fernie. They ran down the mountain side, and before a fire guard could be organized had entered the town.

Within an hour the town was doomed and the inhabitants sought safety in high, leaving their goods behind them. All Saturday night and Sunday the exodus continued.

At present 3,000 people are camped in the open, their only protection being shelters built of brush or blankets, while a constant shower of sparks from the burning area keeps falling through the pall of smoke by which they are surrounded. For a time communication with towns to the east was kept open, but with the burning of the bridges across the Elk river this was closed.

Scattered through the valley are many small prairies, and all of these have their groups of refugees.

The hills in all directions are a seething mass of flames, cutting off every avenue of escape. The fire spread with unprecedented rapidity, and it is feared that several parties who tried to get through the pass have been cut off.

### DEATH AND PAIN

Result of a Riot Between Italians and Slavs.

Uniontown, Pa., Aug. 2.—One man dead and 25 others seriously injured, some of them fatally, are the results of a riot early Sunday between Italians and Slavs at Gates, one of the H. C. Frick coke companies' plants near Uniontown. All the men are foreigners.

Jacob Furness, leader of the Italian faction, went to the gate of a Slav boarding house and defied its 25 inmates. Immediately Furness and Alexander Molanski, leader of the Slavs, were engaged in a fight. Antonio Itcon, another Italian, went to the assistance of the former and this was the signal for a general fight. Revolvers began to crack and Rocco fell dead, struck, it is said, by a misdirected shot fired by Furness, in whose assistance he had gone.

The injuries of the 25 men consist of bullet wounds through the body and legs. Nineteen of the rioters were arrested and taken to Maanstown. Members of both factions then surrounded the jail demanding that their companions be liberated.

Sunday the men were brought to Uniontown.

Three Men Killed By Explosion. Fenton, Mich., Aug. 3.—Three workmen are dead and a fourth was severely burned Sunday as the result of an explosion of coal gas and dust in a coal conveyor at the plant of the Acme Portland Cement Co. here.

Panic At Adrianople. London, Aug. 3.—A correspondent at Sofia, Bulgaria, reports a panic at Adrianople, the most populous town in European Turkey, after Constantinople, owing to the mutiny of a thousand time-expired soldiers.

"HELP! HELP!"



## SANDS DIES AWFUL DEATH

VANDERBILT'S STEPSON DIES IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Smash-up and Explosion of Motor Car Occurs Near Stepfather's Beautiful Country Seat.

Paris.—In one of the most terrible automobile accidents in many years in France G. Winthrop Sands, a stepson of W. K. Vanderbilt, was killed Wednesday morning just outside the grounds of Mr. Vanderbilt's beautiful country seat, the Chateau St. Louis De Poissy, 20 miles from Paris.

Mr. Sands was driving his 50-horse power car along at a terrific clip, in a desire to reach the chateau, where Mrs. Sands and her infant daughter were staying. He had always been known as a reckless driver and, as he had been delayed at railroad crossings, he opened the throttle wide as he approached the chateau grounds.

Almost immediately a tire burst and the machine crashed into a tree, turning turtle and burying Mr. Sands under the forward part and pinning the chauffeur, Pickens, to the ground. An explosion followed, and in a moment the car was in flames.

Peasants working in the adjoining fields were the only witnesses to the accident. They rushed to the rescue, but fearing a further explosion of the gasoline tank and deterred by the sweep of flames, they stood idly by, not knowing how to give assistance to the injured men. Finally they managed to raise the rear of the car and release the chauffeur, and a little later, after beating down the fire, they dragged out the torn, bleeding and burned body of Sands.

Help soon arrived from the chateau, which is in the center of Mr. Vanderbilt's great breeding farm. The injured men were carried to the house, where it was found that Sands was beyond the hope of recovery, but that the chauffeur was not seriously injured.

### BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Hamburg-America Pier and Quantities of Merchandise Burn.

Philadelphia.—The Hamburg-America line pier of the International Mercantile Marine company, at pier 46 South Delaware avenue, was destroyed by a spectacular fire Friday night, entailing a loss estimated at \$400,000. The German steamer Alhambra, from Hamburg, was anchored at the pier and had to be towed out into the river. The cargo of the boat was on the wharf and was destroyed together with great quantities of merchandise, including 1,000 bales of burlap.

### Weds a Japanese Noble.

La Crosse, Wis.—An international romance was consummated here Thursday when Shegetaro Korikubo, member of a noble Japanese family, was married to Miss Marie Louise Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Harrison of this city. Mr. Korikubo is a graduate of two American universities. His brother is one of the leaders of the Japanese parliament and his father, now deceased, was governor of one of the Japanese provinces.

### Detroit Man Slays His Wife.

Detroit, Mich.—Crazed by the heat and also somewhat under the influence of liquor, Tim Minahan, a fireman, wound up a quarrel with his wife by shooting her twice through the head and the heart Wednesday, killing the woman instantly. Minahan then turned the revolver upon himself and inflicted a dangerous wound in his forehead.

### Wants Mine Sent to Tomb.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—In a report made to Gov. B. B. Brooks Friday on the Hanna coal mine disaster of last March, costing 59 lives, State Coal Mine Inspector Noah Young declares that certain laws governing the operation of coal mines had been violated by the Hanna Coal company in which there had been a fire, thereby causing an explosion. The inspector suggests that the mine be sealed forever as a tomb for the men whose bodies were not recovered.

## FARMAN FLIES WELL.

Successful Tests of French Aeroplane Are Made.

New York.—Flying from the ground like a giant bird and darting through the air at express train speed, Henri Farman's aeroplane, the interesting heavier-than-air flying machine he brought here from France to demonstrate his ability to fly, made its initial flight in this country late Friday afternoon at Brighton Beach.

It rose from an especially prepared runway at the will of the inventor and after attaining a height of 25 feet flew straight ahead on a direct line, finally alighting with exquisite grace when the noted air pilot diminished the motive power.

During the brief space of time in which the aeroplane was skimming over the center field of the racetrack, the few hundred spectators, most of whom were friends of the inventor or rival aviators, watched the flight with breathless interest. The instant the trim-looking machine landed cheers rent the air—cheers far more enthusiastic and vociferous than those of a racetrack crowd. Farman was surrounded and literally hugged by the jubilant aeromaniacs. Members of the Aero Club of America, under whose auspices Farman will conduct his public flights at Brighton Beach, wanted to carry the successful inventor off the field on their shoulders.

### TO BUILD G. A. R. BATTLESHIP.

Veterans in Ohio Start Movement for Popular Subscription.

Marion, O.—A movement to raise money by popular subscription to build a mammoth United States battleship was inaugurated Friday by Owen Gray post, G. A. R., at Larue, this county. The only request to be made of the national government, according to the resolutions adopted by the post, is that the battleship shall bear the name "Grand Army of the Republic," as a memorial to the veterans of the civil war. It is expected that every Grand Army post in the country will take up the movement. Contributions of one dollar or more are to be received from all citizens.

### PECULIAR DEATH OF A GIRL.

Leakage of Heart, Caused Probably by a Needle Point.

Warsaw, Ind.—Within five minutes after she awakened her mother early Friday to tell of a peculiar sensation that had come over her, Violeta Bowen, aged 16, passed away from leakage of the heart. It is one of the most peculiar cases that has ever come to the attention of local physicians. A post-mortem examination developed that a minute sharp instrument, resembling the point of a needle, had entered her heart through the arteries.

### Michigan Convention Dates.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Republican state central committee at a session here Wednesday afternoon decided to call the state nominating convention for September 29 at Detroit. James O. Murfin of Detroit will be temporary chairman. The county conventions were called for September 9. E. E. Alward of Clare was made secretary of the state committee and Charles Moore of Detroit treasurer.

### M. Fallieres at Christiania.

Christiania.—The French battleship Verite, having on board President Fallieres and conveyed by a squadron of French warships, arrived here Friday afternoon. King Haakon boarded the battleship and greeted M. Fallieres.

### Killed While Resisting Arrest.

Doniphan, Mo.—W. R. Whitwell, who kept a country store in Ripley county, 20 miles from here, was shot and killed Friday while resisting arrest, by G. W. Smith, who claimed to be a deputy United States marshal.

### Girl Killed in Auto Accident.

Minneapolis, Minn.—As the result of an automobile accident near Roslyn, La. 1. Friday, Louise Reinhardt, the 11-year-old daughter of John Reinhardt, a newspaper artist, was fatally injured, and died in the hospital here.

## PICK HISGEN-GRAVES

INDEPENDENCE PARTY NAMES ITS TICKET.

### HEARST'S KEYNOTE TALK

He Rakes Over Old Political Faiths—One Man Nearly Mobbed for Suggesting Bryan as a Candidate.

Chicago.—For President—Thomas L. Hisgen of Massachusetts. For vice-president—John Temple Graves of Georgia.

The above ticket was nominated Tuesday night by the Independence party at its first national convention.

The friends of Mr. Bryan made an effort during the night session to bring his name before the convention and the man who attempted it nearly produced a riot and narrowly escaped physical violence at the hands of the indignant delegates. The man who sought to place Mr. Bryan in nomination was J. I. Shepard of Fort Scott, Kan. He did not succeed in his mission for being called to order by the convention and questioned by Chairman Charles A. Walsh, he admitted that it was his intention to name Mr. Bryan. That was the first and last time he mentioned the name of the Democratic leader. He was promptly ruled out of order by the chairman and under the guard of several sergeants-at-arms he was hustled out of the hall while some of the incensed delegates vainly attempted to strike him with fists and one of them swung at him savagely with a cane.

### Three Ballots Needed.

The nomination of Mr. Hisgen was made on the third ballot, his chief competitors being Milford W. Howard of Alabama and John Temple Graves of Georgia. Reuben R. Lyon of New York received a complimentary vote on the first ballot and William Randolph Hearst had 49 friends who voted for him on the first two ballots.

The nomination of Mr. Graves was made unanimously, all the other candidates having been withdrawn.

### Mr. Hearst's Speech.

In the course of his "keynote" speech, Temporary Chairman Hearst said:

"In 1792 Thomas Jefferson, who had penned the principles of the Declaration of Independence, founded the Democratic-Republican party to perpetuate those principles. "In 1840 this party, founded to be the party of the people, had become the party of privilege, and the Democratic party came into being and crystallized about the personality and principles of Andrew Jackson. In 1854 the Democratic party had become the property of an arrogant aristocracy which denounced the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence as 'self-evident lies.' Then the Republican party was born to restore the action of the government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln led it to victory.

"It is not time, is there not need, for a new party which shall take up the work of the parties of Jefferson, of Jackson and of Lincoln and preserve for us and for the citizens of the future the rights and liberties which these parties in their hour of usefulness preserved for the citizens of their time?"

### Calls Old Party Faithless.

"The old parties, in this day of their decadence, are no longer equal to this work, for they have become unfaithful to the principles which inspired them and unworthy of the patriots who founded them. The Republican party is the open and avowed hand-maiden of the trusts. It scorns those who would reform it, and glorifies brazenly in its profitable infamy. The Democratic party is merely envious of its sordid sister's ill-gotten money. It upholds her at one election and imitates her at the next. The Republican leaders are the political attorneys of trusts and monopolies, the representatives in public life of those giant corporations which have superseded the people in this republic as the source of power and the seat of authority."

### Lynchers Killed; Negro Hanged.

Pensacola, Fla.—At the cost of one man killed and many wounded, some of whom will die, a mob at 11 o'clock Wednesday night succeeded in taking Lee Shaw, a negro, from the Pensacola jail and lynching him in the public square of the city. The lynching followed a battle at the jail, the building being desperately defended by the sheriff and his deputies.

### Woman Killed; Body Burned.

New York.—In the finding of the half-charred body of a young woman early Wednesday morning in an isolated section of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, one of the most atrocious and cunningly-planned murders that has been given to the police to solve in many years was revealed.

### Gen. Drain Robbed in London.

London.—Gen. James A. Drain, president of the American Rifle association, informed the Associated Press Thursday that his apartment in a hotel here was recently robbed of jewelry and two medals won at Blaisy by the American rifle team.

Democratic Michigan Convention. Saginaw, Mich.—At a meeting here Thursday the Democratic state central committee decided to hold the state convention for the nomination of a state ticket October 1 at Saginaw.

## Round About the State

What Is Going On in Different Sections of Kentucky.

### RAILROAD SUED

By Revenue Agent to Recover Fines and Forfeiture Penalties.

Frankfort, Ky.—Arthur E. Hopkins, of Louisville, state revenue agent at large, filed suit in the state fiscal court of this city against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. to recover in fines and forfeitures the sum of \$86,300. It is alleged that under the revenue and taxation act of 1903, it is provided that the railroad companies doing business in Kentucky must file with the auditor on the first day of July of each year a statement giving the total number of miles of road in the state and the average value per mile. A fine of \$1,000 is provided for failure to do this, and a fine of \$50 a day for each day thereafter is also provided. Hopkins alleges that the company failed to comply with these provisions for five years until the fines have aggregated almost \$100,000.

### CRAZY MAN DEFIES CAPTURE.

Eludes Guards and Flees to Mountains—Is Heavily Armed.

Lexington, Ky.—Armed with a loaded gun and defying attempts to capture him, Henry Sharp is at large in the Breathitt county mountains, and it is feared that he will commit a bloody deed before he is caught.

Sharp has been losing his mind for some time, and, becoming suddenly violent, was overpowered and taken before County Judge Taubee at Jackson, who pronounced him insane and ordered him sent to an asylum here. Before officers from here could go after him, Sharp broke through the guard and fled to the hills.

When last heard from he had secured a rifle and was 20 miles from Jackson, and people were fleeing from him. He is a relative of "Flicky Tom" Sharp, a member of the Hargis feud clan, who was killed by his wife two years ago.

### Rodent Attacks Child.

Covington, Ky.—But for its mother entering the room just in time to scare away a rat that was biting the little hand of her 7-month-old infant, the child of Mr. and Mrs. John Metz, night watchman, living at 225 Madison avenue, would probably have been killed. The child's hand was hanging over the edge of the couch, and when the mother heard it cry she rushed into the room to see a large rat gnawing the hand that was hanging down. She chased the rodent away and summoned Dr. Guy Eckman. The child was very weak from loss of blood by the time the physician arrived, and is in a serious condition.

### Ex-Senator Prewitt Ill.

Lexington, Ky.—Former State Senator Caswell Prewitt, of Montgomery county, well to do farmer and uncle of Henry R. Prewitt, of Mt. Sterling, chairman of the democratic state central and executive committees, is in a critical condition at the Good Samaritan hospital, following an operation for gallstones performed 10 days ago. Death is momentarily expected.

### Fulton Gets Next Meet.

Owensboro, Ky.—The annual reunion of the Second Brigade of Confederate Veterans adjourned to meet in Fulton next year. Col. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, and Capt. Amos Taylor, of St. Louis, were the principal speakers. Capt. W. J. Stone, of Lyon county, was re-elected commander.

### Hold-Up Man Confesses.

Louisville, Ky.—At the behest of his wife, to whom he had been married but three months, Enoch Kraft, charged with a hold-up, confessed to the police his share in the crime. His young wife sat on his lap all during the story and kissed him repeatedly.

### Establish Military Camps.

Frankfort, Ky.—Adj. Gen. Johnston directed that military camps be established at Gracey, Coth and Cerulan Springs, in Western Kentucky. Orders were issued that camping ground be selected with a view to convenience and comfort of the men.

### They Want Big Money.

Louisville, Ky.—For the erection of a sanitarium in this city Kentucky Baptists have set about collecting \$200,000 within the year. The Rev. Dr. M. P. Hunt has been made chairman of the committee to raise the fund.

### Pioneer Tobacco Broker Dies.

Covington, Ky.—John Wesley Boughner, pioneer tobacco broker, died at his residence here of heart failure. Mr. Boughner was born in Augusta, Bracken county, Ky., 72 years ago, 50 years of which he spent as a handler of leaf tobacco.

### Will Be Show of Big Prizes.

Louisville, Ky.—Nearly \$20,000 in prizes will be given by the state fair here, which opens its gates September 14. The state gives \$15,000, to which the fair offers \$10,000 from its gate receipts and adds \$5,000 in special prizes.

### To Go in Numbers.

Louisville, Ky.—It is likely that the biggest crowd that ever left Louisville on a similar mission will attend the Blue Grass fair at Lexington on August 12. The Commercial club has charge of the excursion.

### MINE OFFICIAL'S

House Dynamited—Wife Injured and Hole Torn in Roof.

Lexington, Ky.—News reached here from Johnson county that an attempt was made to destroy the residence of George C. Perry, superintendent of the coal mines there. A stick of dynamite was thrown onto the roof of his residence, tearing a big hole and badly injuring Perry's wife. He was away from home at the time.

The dynamiting is believed to have been done by miners, between whom and Perry there has been strong feeling because of his stand against the adoption of a union wage scale at the mines.

Perry has officers investigating the outrage and says he will not be driven away.

### UNDER THE BAN

Louisville W. C. T. U. Puts the "Improper" Sheath Gown.

Louisville, Ky.—"We regard sheath gowns as indecent and improper," said Mrs. J. D. Mitchell, president of the Jefferson County Women's Christian Temperance Union. "We shall most certainly go on record as opposing them when we hold our usual meeting in September."

It is said that the organization will ask the aid of the authorities in preventing the appearance of the gowns on the streets of Louisville.

Word has come to the Women's Christian Temperance Union that there are "persons" in town who are inclined to have a try at the expurgated skirts, and they are going to be on guard.

### Mob Lynched Four Negroes.

Russellville, Ky.—John Jones, Virgil Jones, John Boyer and Joe Riley, negroes, were taken from jail here at 1 o'clock in the morning and hung to the tree on which the Protectors were hung years ago.

It is said they were implicated in the killing of John Cunningham two weeks ago. They were suspected of having advised Rufus Browder, also a negro, now held at Louisville for safe-keeping, to kill Cunningham.

### Planters' Books Closed.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Throughout the district of Kentucky and Tennessee the membership books of the Planters' Protective association closed and the farmers who refused to sign the pledges will not be allowed to join, should they so desire, until the books are opened again some time during the winter. The pledges bind the signer only for the 1908 crop.

### Special Judge Named.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Willson appointed A. H. Patton, of Jackson, special judge in the trial of the Farmers' bank, of Estill, against the Estill College institute; W. S. B. Williams & Sons, bankers, against the Carrollton & Worthville Railroad Co., and other cases. The regular judge is disqualified.

### Sergt. Wilson Is Champion Shot.

Frankfort, Ky.—Sergt. Wilson, of the Second regiment, state guards, from Middlesboro, is the champion shot of the state on the skidish run. At the rifle range Wilson made a score of 55, the previous mark being 50. Pelvate Bailey, of the Second regiment, made 49 out of a possible 50 at 500 yards.

### Fear For Their Lives.

Louisville, Ky.—Fearful of their lives witnesses against night riders in the Lyon county cases reached Louisville. They are Mr. and Mrs. A. Stephens, S. L. Hall and Mrs. Minnie Dean, and they were accompanied for safety by County Judge Crumbaugh and County Attorney Krone.

### Arranging To Entertain Medics.

Louisville, Ky.—Elaborate plans are being made here for the entertainment of the Mississippi Valley Medical association, October 13-15. Dr. Louis Frank is chairman of the committees on arrangements and Mrs. Sidney J. Meyers is arranging entertainments.

### Noted Educator Stricken.

Lexington, Ky.—Prof. Alexander R. Milligan, of Transylvania university, suffered a stroke of apoplexy at Detroit, Mich. Prof. Milligan had been spending a portion of his vacation at Mt. Clemens, and was starting on a tour of the lakes when stricken.

### In the Vendetta Country.

Burkesville, Ky.—An attempt was made to assassinate former Sheriff J. R. Keen. Keen was seated in his office, facing the public square, when some one fired three shots through an open window. The bullets struck the wall just above Keen's head.

### Poisoned By Bologna Sausage.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Pike, of this county, died from ptomaine poisoning and two other children are critically ill. All ate bologna sausage and became ill.

### Fell Three and a Half Feet.

Covington, Ky.—Noah Jameson, a carpenter, living at 61 East Front street, fell but a distance of three and one-half feet while working on a house at 19 Howell street, but suffered a fracture of his right leg in two places.



# East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

Correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is set for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

## MADISON COUNTY. KINGSTON

Kingston, August 1.—Mrs. Bert Azbill of Big Hill, died last Saturday after an illness of consumption. We extend our deep sympathy to the bereaved family.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley is very low with diphtheria.—Misses Martha and Sude Powell attended church at Dreyfus Sunday.—Mrs. Robert Brown of Paint Lick, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Jackson of Mote.—Miss Etta Azbill of Berea, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ben Boen at this place.—Mrs. Thomas Adams spent a few weeks with her father in Illinois but has returned home.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jackson left a few days ago for their new home in Detroit Mich.—Our public school is being taught this year by our good school teacher, Miss Margaret Crook.

## WHITLEY COUNTY CORBIN

Corbin, July 27.—Miss Laura Wilder, daughter of S. A. Wilder who died a few weeks ago, is very sick.—Henry Wilder is all smiles over the arrival of a girl.—Mrs. Babbs is very sick at this time.—There is more sickness in our city lately than for the past year.—Mrs. Jane Dunagan went eight miles north of Bailey's Saturday to join her husband in a meeting.—Willie and Arlie Dunagan went to London Monday on business.—Mrs. Judge Smith of Vase, is visiting her daughter this week.

## ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Livingston, August 1.—We are needing rain very badly.—Mrs. S. E. Hilliard is convalescent.—P. W. Durbin is improving and is able to be out again.—Edward Woodall, Sr., who has had malaria, is out.—Mrs. Bowman is up again.—The Juniors made a visit to Robinson and buried one of their members, Daniel Lear, Monday.—We had a school election Saturday, August 1. Dr. W. J. Childers being the choice by twelve votes over H. D. McGinnis.—S. E. Johnson has been visiting his sisters, Mrs. S. E. Hilliard and Mrs. Lizzie Evans of Peoples.—Messrs. Rouben and Lewis Hellard of Dango have been visiting relatives.—T. J. Hellard and wife, of Dango, have been visiting Mrs. S. E. Hellard.—The Livingston base ball team played at Mt. Vernon Saturday the 25th. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of Livingston.—J. T. Elliot and son made a trip to Dango on business.—Our town is improving as the side walks are being concreted by the Kinser Brothers.—Cager Overby was called to London as a witness in the Boston Durham case.

Livingston, July 28.—We are having plenty of rain at present.—We had a fine picnic Saturday given by the three churches, the Baptists, Presbyterian and Christian.—Mrs. S. E. Hilliard is no better.—P. W. Durbin is improving slowly.—T. M. Dees made a business call to Jackson County Wednesday.—John Seaborn and Miss Lucinda Dees visited at Peoples Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Fields of Parrot, are visiting relatives here.—J. W. Angel and Abe Tussey were in town Tuesday.—E. W. Quinn has purchased the Thos. Burton place.—S. E. Johnson of Peoples, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. S. E. Hilliard.—While in a fight with a policeman, Josh Parrot was struck on the head with a revolver and badly hurt.—T. M. Dees had a fine cow killed by a freight train.—Rome Adams has traded his mules to a pair of horses.—H. W. Bowman's mill has started again.—W. H. Ponder made a pleasant call to P. M. Dees Saturday.—Mat Ford has sold his new grocery store next to Delph and Owens.—Egbert Hays has resumed his work again.

## GATLEY.

Gatley, August 4.—Rev. D. Parker filled his regular appointment at Red Hill Sunday. Quite a crowd attended.—Albert Centers aged about twenty-five while fishing in Rockcastle river, July 28, fell in and was drowned. As he occasionally had fits it is thought he had a fit and fell in and no one being near he soon drowned. His remains were laid to rest in the Livingston cemetery July 29. He leaves a father, mother and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He has lived a devoted christian life. Our loss is heavens eternal gain.—George Murphy of London, visited Robt. Bullock Saturday and Sunday.—Wm. Kinser of London, attended church at Red Hill Sunday.—James Bond of Weaver, is moving to his mother's, Mrs. Mary Bond.—Theo. Parker left last Friday and broke his

arm.—Mrs. Mary Spivey of Livingston, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson Saturday and Sunday.—Janis Morris of Berea, is visiting friends and relatives here this week.—J. C. Bullock is candidate for magistrate in this district.—Wm. Mobley is building a new house near his old one.—John Lear of Carico, was thru here Monday.

## WITHERS

WITHERS, August 4.—Deputy U. S. Marshal J. C. Mullins was in Richmond last week on revenue business.—R. A. Sparks is here this week remodeling the crusher.—We are always glad to see pension day come around as it is a kind of a reunion of the old soldiers.—The school elections have been more or less exciting this year but they are turning out well with the election of the following trustees: Fairview, T. R. Mullins, Red Hill, W. H. Ponder, Livingston, Dr. Childers.—Three gentlemen from Hamilton, O. are here fishing and hunting this week.—Rev. D. Parker filled his regular appointment at the Union church Sunday with a large audience.—Bulgaria and Turkey are at war with each other and all the natives of Bulgaria are ordered home. About fifty of them from here are making arrangements to sail for home about the 20th. The Bulgarians are all Christians and were converted in one day.—Will Mullins and wife of Disputanta, are visiting friends and relatives of this place this week.—Ernest Quinn and wife of Livingston, visited friends and relatives of this place last week.

## OWSLEY COUNTY. BOONEVILLE

Booneville, August 3.—The continued drouth has almost ruined corn crops in this county.—It seems that all the fat drummers made it a point to visit Booneville last week.—W. B. Bullock who has been confined to his room for two weeks is out again.—Our school election for trustee under the new law passed off Saturday with considerable excitement all over the county.—About all our districts have employed teachers and the schools are now all in session.—There is considerable stir now with several parties here as to who will be postmaster in the future as postmaster J. E. Lammonts has tendered his resignation to take effect September 20. The woods are full of candidates and all are anxious.—The bridge materials for the erection of a new bridge across the river at this place, is now on the grounds and will soon be in place.—The Judicial District Committee of this district, has been called to meet at Hazard, Ky. by District Chairman, C. W. Garrett of this place on August 23 for selecting a time and manner of nominating a Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial District to be voted for at the next regular election.

## VINCENT

Vincent, August 1.—No rain up to this time and the water supply is almost exhausted.—William Combs has moved into the house recently vacated by Daniel Turner.—Harvey McMan was at Booneville Monday on business.—W. S. White and Sam Finley of Rossea Creek were the guests of T. B. Venable Saturday and Sunday.—T. B. Venable was in Beattyville Thursday on business.—Quite a number of the Vincent boys are working for the Ida May Coal Co.—Joshua Farley and wife of Breathitt County, were the guests of W. C. Hamilton a few days ago.—Rev. Dan Brown held his monthly meeting at Need More Sunday last with two additions to the church.—We are pleased to know that the school at Travelers Rest is under such fine progress.—Joseph Creech was the guest of Isaac Botner Sunday.—Mattie Venable was the guest of Mrs. T. B. Venable last week.—B. B. Botner and family were guests of Andy Venable Sunday.—On the fourth Sunday in August the Rev. Dan Brown and others will begin a revival meeting at Need More.

## EVERSOLE.

Eversole, July 26.—Gabbard brothers of this place, are in the tie business. They haul eleven hundred ties each week.—Uncle Elihu Reynolds of this place, killed a copperhead which was five feet and four inches long.—W. F. Neely made a trip to Jackson County last week.—Charlie Reynolds attended the wedding of Charlie Callahan and Miss Capple Miller, both from Elkatawa.—Charlie Reynolds honored the young people of Cow Creek with a social. Arthur Willson seemed the center of attraction as it was his first appearance in public.—John Gabbard is planning to go West.—The gossip of

the people tells us that James Gabbard of Elkatawa, and Miss Clara Callahan of Canoe, are going to marry.—The school of Eversole is progressing nicely with Ray Davidson teacher. Mr. Davidson is a fine man and a student of Berea.—Misses Nettie and Hattie Reynolds are planning to attend London fair.—The Teachers' Association will be held at the Mouth of Cow Creek at Midway school house, August 23. Everybody is invited.—J. G. Neace of Booneville, is planning to go West to teach in an Indian school. We wish him much success.—The Midway Sunday School is progressing nicely with Rev. Ezekiel Spencer superintendent.—G. B. Moore, Ben Gabbard and Bill Eversole attended church at Turkey Creek.—We are sorry Pete Hacker's mule died.

## TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, July 22.—We are having some dry weather at present.—Miss Laura Burch has returned home from Berea.—Misses Della and Laura Bowles were the guests of Emma Hartsock Tuesday.—John Holcomb and wife and Mrs. Rachel Minster visited Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hartsock Sunday last.—Bent Bowman filled his regular appointment at the Sturgeon church last Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Sissie Gabbard and children have returned home from West Virginia.—Thos Hartsock and wife are on Dick Creek this week.—Joe Tackett is all smiles over the arrival of a baby boy.

## CLAY COUNTY. BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, August 3.—The many friends of Mrs. Lunsford are glad to learn of her recovery from her recent illness.—Mrs. Lee Jones and daughter Bess have had tonsillitis but are somewhat better.—J. S. Rowlings, wife and younger children have returned home from a visit to Virginia with his daughter Bessie.—John Rawlings is spending his vacation with his parents here.—Lizzie Seville stopped with friends here last Saturday on her way to Hyden in the interest of the Richmond Normal.—Mrs. P. Webb and G. G. Maggard report a successful fishing trip to Goose Creek.—Mrs. Hornsby of Laurel spent last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ezekiel Hubbard.—Sunday School and prayer meeting continues to be in a flourishing condition.—The Methodist preacher, Rev. Johnson from Jackson County, filled his regular appointment last Sunday night and delivered an able sermon to a full chapel.—Many of our people will attend the Sunday School rally down on Sexton next Saturday.—There will be a reunion of the Berea students at Burning Springs the last Saturday of this month. Miss Haagen would like to communicate with those who desire to take part in the exercises which will be music, addresses, etc. Each one as well as their friends will be expected to attend.—People of this place showed their interest in school affairs by the way they turned out to the election of a trustee under the new law. There were three aspirants for the office and they received the following votes: Thos. McDaniel 44, Alexander Clarkston 24 and Carmack one. The attendance at the schools show a deep interest by all in education.—Sunday was a red-letter day at the Macedonia church. It had been previously announced that a new feature, "foot washing," would be added to the services. It was the means of drawing a very large crowd.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

### ETHEL.

Ethel, July 25.—We are having fine weather in this vicinity.—Farmers are about thru grass cutting.—The Louisville Point Lumber Co. began business here July 21, with E. S. Shippen and F. C. Shippen, Jr. as managers.—Willard Peters of Station Camp is visiting friends and relatives at this place.—Maud Wood is attending school at Mt. Carmel with her brother, D. G. Wood.—The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Arch Marcum's daughter was preached at the grove near the Mouth of Buncow Creek Sunday.—Lee Peters of Island City attended church here Sunday.—Riley Boggs organized a Sunday School at the Union church Sunday at two o'clock.—Geo. Marcum and wife of London, are visiting friends at this place.—W. N. Burch who has been teaching for the past few years, has declined teaching for the coming year and will represent the St. John and McCarroll Gas and Coal Co.—J. A. Rowman has returned from an extended visit at London, Ky.—Wm. Neely of Booneville, passed thru enroute to his old home, Monday.—Rev. F. M. Edwards is holding a series of meetings at Bingham's Chapel.

Ethel, August 1.—We are having some very fine weather and corn crops are looking well.—U. S. G. Rice is smiling very happily. He's a fine boy.—Sunday School is progress-

ing nicely at this place.—Mrs. Martha Rice visited Mrs. John Clay Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Neesser visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Messer Sunday.—Little Ella Rice who has been very ill with erysipelas is getting along nicely.—Rice Saturday night.—Messrs. Botner Messer and Marion Neely have Mary Rice visited her cousin, Leova gone to Bell County on the hunt of work.—Mr. and Mrs. Bourn Pendergrass visited Mr. and Mrs. U. S. G. Rice Friday night last.—Wm. Hacker has gone to Rossea Creek to work in a blacksmith shop.—John Rice who has been on the sick list is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Amos Metcalf visited their daughter, Mrs. Sallie Rice Sunday.—Sallie Cavins was the welcome guest of Leova Rice Sunday.—Ira Wells of Clay County, was thru here Thursday taking pictures.—The Rev. Edward passed thru here and preached at Bingham's Chapel Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night with a large attendance.—Mr. and Mrs. James Wells of Garrard County visited friends and relatives in Clay and Jackson Counties this week.—School election will be held at this place to-day. U. S. G. Rice is a candidate for trustee.—Messrs. Wm. Carter and Dan Cornett have received a supply of enlarged pictures and are delivering them this week.—Miss Mary Smith who has been sick so long is no better.—Little Mattie Smith has been very ill but is thought to be a little better.—Sherman Marcum who has been down for the last ten months with white swelling, is now able to go to school.—We are planning to go to the Sunday School rally at Clark school house next Saturday, August 8.—Henry Rice has concluded to quit the stove woods and go to school.—Barnett Bingham of this place, has gone to London to haul staves.—Mattie Dalley made a business trip to Ethel Thursday.

### MIDDLEFORK.

Middlefork, August 3.—Hiram Glass of Winchester, has been at this place on business this week.—Mr. and Mrs.

John and Leonard Martin of Eversole, visited friends and relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Services were held at this place yesterday, conducted by Rev. James Baker, with a large attendance.—James Miller of Gray Hawk, made a business trip to Livingston Saturday and Sunday.—Steve hauling is a rushing business in this community.—Mrs. Edna Tussey our school teacher at this place, is attending the Institute at McKee this week.—Ove Tussey is thought to be improving.—J. W. Angel is planning to visit his sister in Savoy, Ill in the near future.—Lige Angel traded Green Carpenter of Dango, a saw mill to a pair of mules and got \$50 to boot.—Mr. Dan Lear departed this life July 26th. He had been a sufferer for many days with consumption. He had been a member of the Disciples Church for four years during which time he was a faithful member. His many friends are in sympathy with his aged father and two sisters who greatly mourn the loss of their dear one.

Middlefork, July 20.—Mrs. Edna Tussey began her school Monday with about forty pupils.—Hill Lear who has been a sufferer for some time of appendicitis is improving.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Messler of McKee visited our Sunday School Sunday and Mr. Messler gave a nice talk.—Jake Gabbard of Hurley, has been cutting grass for Wes Angel for the last two weeks.—The Rev. Jas. Cole preached to a large crowd at Old Bend Sunday.—Mrs. Weas Angel was at Letter Box shopping Tuesday.—Mrs. Laura Isaac attended Sunday School at this place Sunday.—Jim Miller of Gray Hawk, made a business trip to Wes Angel's Monday night.—Robert, the little infant son of Mr. Dan Angel is sick.—Mrs. Rachel Gabbard of Hurley, visited her daughter, Mrs. Nannie Gabbard of Parrot, Wednesday night.—G. W. Angel is having success with his stave hauling.—Corn crops are looking fine in this com-

munity.—Ollie and Doolie Angel attended the new Sunday School at Indian Creek Sunday.—Ove Tussey is slowly improving.

### SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, August 3.—We are having dry weather and crops are looking badly.—Hauling ties and tan bark is all the rage.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. David Powell, died Saturday. Mrs. Powell is also very low with consumption. We greatly sympathize with the sick and bereaved family.—E. E. Durham and wife are visiting Mrs. Durham's parents at Wind Cave.—Dillard Durham and sister-in-law, Maud Powell, are visiting John Powell and family at Richmond.—Harry Gabbard who was supposed to have been gone to Hamilton, is home again.—Aunt Sophina Durham left Saturday for Hamilton, where she will visit for a while with her daughter, Mrs. Payne.—Martha Harrison and Maggie Durham attended church at Birch Lick Sunday.—Mrs. Martha and Matilda Durham are on the sick list.—Ben Gabbard bought a sixty dollar typewriter and is learning to write well.—Aunt Jane Durham is planning to visit her children in Ohio in the near future.—We were sorry to learn of the death of John Alcorn, who died at his home on Gravel Lick Friday morning.

### PARROT.

Parrot, August 3.—John Summers, Sr. and son Bob of Carico, are here this week hauling ties for J. H. Hundley.—Brown Herd of East Bernstadt, was here Tuesday.—Willey Cole and son of Pittsburg, Ky., visited his nephew, Jerome Hellard Tuesday.—The people here were sorry to hear Monday of the death of Dan Lear of near Carico.—Lewia Cunagin is drumming this week as substitute salesman for J. H. Hundley.—Mr. Phoe Hellard who has been on a long trip is home for a week.—The singing school here closed Saturday with good results.—Daniel Parker was elected school trustee here Saturday.

(Continued on 15th Page)

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Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Temple.  
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Drayfus.  
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